LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

INSURANCE
Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

PRICE ONE ANNA
REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
SWADESHI in INSURANCE is easy. INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES are ready with their service.

VOL. XXII NO. 191 BOMBAY MONDAY AUGUST 13, 1934 SIXTEEN PAGES

JAWAHAR FREE, BUT NOT "RELEASED"

Rushes To Ailing Wife's Bedside

Permitted To Stay At Anand Bhavan

Allahabad Awaits Release Orders From Simla?

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 12.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru arrived by 8 o'clock mail to-night.

He has been provisionally allowed to stay at Anand Bhawan for to-night.

It cannot be yet said that he has been released.

At any rate, no such formal order has been communicated to him.

It appears Government's final orders are still awaited.

Pandit Jawaharlal was met by the District Magistrate at the Railway Station who had a long talk with him in the waiting room.

The D. S. P. and Dr. Atal were also present at that time.

After this conversation, he was allowed to go to Anand Bhawan.—United Press.

RELEASE ORDER AWAITED

ALLAHABAD, August 12.

Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru arrived at half-past eight this evening at Prayag Station, which is very close to his residence.

The Pundit was met by Mr. Vernede, District Magistrate and the City Deputy Superintendent.

The party then went to the waiting room with Dr. Atal, where the four had some talk for a few minutes.

The Pundit then drove in Mrs. R. S. Pundit's car to his residence, and went to his wife's bedside.

The Pundit looked anxious and tired.

It is understood that the Pundit has been released for the present till definite orders are received from Government.—A.P.

TEMPORARILY RELEASED

ALLAHABAD August 12.

The "Associated Press" is informed by Mr. Vernede, District Magistrate, that Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru has been released temporarily on account of his wife's illness. There is no marked change in Mrs. Kamala Nehru's condition.—A.P.

CHAWLA'S "DUTY" TO SEND INFORMATION

Director Of Civil Aviation Will Not Institute Further Enquiries

SIMLA, Aug. 11.

The Director of Civil Aviation informs the Associated Press that Chawla arrived at Gaza at one o'clock on July 28 and Alexandria at 11 o'clock on July 29. He left for Sollum at 11 o'clock on July 30. Beyond Sollum, there is no information.

The Director of Civil Aviation does not propose to institute any further enquiries as he considers that the absence of news normally causes no anxiety and it is Chawla's duty to send information about his whereabouts.—A.P.

CHAWLA IN LONDON

LONDON, August 12.

Indian airman Mr. Chawla has arrived here and is staying in a London hotel.—Reuter.

NEW DELHI, August 12.

Dr. Moonje informs the "Associated Press" from Nagpur that Mr. Chawla, the Indian airman, has cabled to him that he reached London safely on the 5th instant and that he is arranging for the next stage of his round-the-world flight scheme.—A.P.

Deputation To Mathuradas

Reconsideration Of Resignation Of Presidentship Of Chamber Urged

BOMBAY, Sunday.

A deputation appointed by the Committee of the Indian Merchants Chamber met Mr. Mathuradas Vissanji this evening with a view to request him to reconsider his resignation of the presidentship of the Chamber.

The deputation which consisted of Messrs. Manu Subedar, R. P. Masani and L. R. Tairsee emphasised that the Committee and the Chamber had full confidence in him and requested him to take up the reins of office and guide the chamber's destinies as hitherto.

Mr. Mathuradas promised to give the matter his best consideration and give his reply shortly. The deputation is fully confident that the reply will be in the affirmative

WOMEN SWEEP POLLS AT MANDVI WARD

CONGRESS CALLING!

The most noteworthy feature of the B. P. C. C. elections was the keen enthusiasm shown by women voters who turned up in large numbers at polling booths. Picture shows a group of them at the Congress House.

Gandhiji Surprisingly Bright And Cheerful

DOCTORS BURST INTO LAUGHTER WHEN HE CRACKS JOKES

WARDHAGANJ, Aug. 12.

With only 48 hours to terminate his penance, Gandhiji is keeping extraordinarily well this morning, having had sound sleep last night and no attack of nausea.

Even his closest associates are surprised at the remarkable manner in which he is mantaining himself. They express the opinion that this is the most uneventful fast that he has ever undertaken.

It is stated that he never misses an occasion when he can crack a joke. He laughed at Dr. Khare's inability to come to Wardha earlier on account of the rains, remarking "Even such a great doctor as you is not able to control the Heavens and stop the rains", at which the Doctors burst into laughter.

This morning Gandhiji is reported to be very cheerful and bright.—A. P.

Doctors Satisfied With Mahatma's Health

WARDHA, Aug. 12.

Gandhiji spent another comfortable day, and at the end of five and half days' fasting, he feels more comfortable than ever before

There has been absolutely no complication, and his friends and associates feel happy that the fast has now reached a stage when they need entertain no more anxiety. One of them remarked "We are so much relieved of anxiety that we can safely say that Gandhiji will pull through the penance without giving any cause for anxiety to his friends."

Doctors Khare Sahani, Sherlekar and Waradpande examined him again this evening and issued the following bulletin: "After five and half days' fast, Mahatmaji's condition is satisfactory There appears to be no cause for any anxiety."—A. P.

Sjt. N. POTDAR GIVES UP FAST

Inquiry Into Assault On Lalnath To Be Made

WARDHA, Aug. 10.

Nandlal Potdar who resorted to a fast along with Gandhiji broke his fast yesterday, Mr. Mahadeo Desai, Gandhiji's Secretary, having promised that there would be an enquiry after August 21, as to who assaulted Mr. Lalnath at Ajmere.

Mr. Potdar's contention is that neither the Harijan workers nor the Congressmen assaulted Mr. Lalnath, but some persons, whose

FOR STOP PRESS
See Page 7.

feelings were hurt by the vituperative speech of Lalnath against Dayanand, founder of Arya Samaj, and also Gandhiji, beat him.

On the other hand Nandlal and others tried to save Lalnath. Nandlal further contends that the Sanatanists also beat Lalnath.—United Press.

NO CHANGE IN CONDITION

Sardar Vallabhbhai Keeps Up Strength

BOMBAY, Sunday.

There has been no change in the condition of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.

His temperature to-day rose from 99 in the morning to 100.1 in the evening and subsequently abated. Otherwise, the Sardar is keeping up strength.

Several visitors called at his residence including Messrs Mathuradas Vissanji, R. D. Birla and Haribau Upadhyaya of Ajmer.

M·L·Cs PREPARE FOR FRAY

Big Battle Will Rage Over Trades Conciliation Measure

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Aug. 12.

Private discussions among the non-official members of the Legislative Council, who are fast pouring in at Poona, for the session opening to-morrow noon, reveal keen dissatisfaction on the Trades Disputes Conciliation Bill as published in the Government Gazette.

The bill, it is reported, has undergone vast changes during the first confidential circulation by the Government, the result being, that many alterations have intervened between the first draft and the later form, published in the Gazette.

Modifications so effected are in certain cases, it is contended, to be wholly divergent from the original purpose.

As a result of this, I understand that not even the few members who welcomed the bill on its original draft are determined to oppose it tooth and nail, since in their view the welcome clauses in original have disappeared altogether in the modified form as published in the Gazette.

On account of this, scores of amendments are received and are still being received on this bill.

DEMOCRATIC SWARAJISTS.

The Democratic Swarajists, it is rumoured, will amalgamate with the Aney-Malaviya's National Party.

Stranded Airmen Taken To Peshawar

SIMLA, Aug. 12.

Flight-Lieutenant Sinclair and Aircraftsman Watson, whose 'plane recently crashed in tribal territory near Khanti Bazaar, have been brought into Peshawar. Aircraftsman Watson is unhurt, but Flight-Lieutenant Sinclair, as already reported, is suffering from a fractured leg and arm, and is now in hospital.—A. P.

H.H. the Maharaja of Bhavnagar and Countess H. Frijs arrived at the Taj Mahal Hotel on Saturday.

Exciting Election Scenes In City

POLLING AT BYCULLA SUSPENDED

Socialists Make A Good Start

Nearly 15,000 Congressmen went to the polls and exercised their franchise in the election of representatives to the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee on Sunday. The figure represents 50 per cent. of the total number of voters.

Barring an incident in the "E" (Byculla) Ward, which led to the suspension of the election in that ward, a slight dispute at the D (Girgaum) Ward over the extension of the closing time, and trouble caused by keen rivalry in "F" (Parel) Ward, the elections on the whole, were carried on successfully.

It was found that a large number of the voters did not come in Khaddar dress. The President of the B. P. C. C. Mr. K. F. Nariman issued instructions regarding C. Ward, where the interpretation of who was a habitual wearer of Khaddar was very strict that the voting papers of persons who were held by the Polling Officer not to be "habitual wearers of Khaddar" which were in the beginning kept in separat boxes, should not be held invalid.

In F Ward, there was trouble almost from the commencement. Allegations were made that volunteers on duty in the ballot room were canvassing for certain candidates. A compaint was lodged with polling officer, and it was agreed that volunteers should be accompanied by agents of candidates. This arrangement, however, did not work long, the volunteers withdrawing as a protest. Ultimately Mr. Nariman intervened, and the arrangement was continued.

GREAT RUSH AT BOOTHS.

There were lively election scenes and brisk polling in all the wards of the city. Voters called at the polling booths in a continuous stream from early morning and the rush at some centres was so great that the arrangements made for voting were found to be quite inadequate.

LIVELY SCENES.

The keenness and enthusiasm of the voters at once demonstrated the popularity of the elections. Motor buses, taxies with their meters covered and private cars buzzed about carrying voters to the booths and this feature made the elections even more lively than the municipal elections.

POLLING OFFICERS IN A FIX

As was expected great difficulty was experienced by the polling officers in enforcing the khaddar clause. Easily more than 50 per cent of the voters were not khadi clad although they wore Swadeshi clothes and the rule could not be strictly adhered to.

The only Ward which made a serious effort to give effect to the rule was the "C" (Bhuleshwar) Ward. Here of the 1,600 votes recorded, more than a thousand were disputed on the ground that the voters did not comply with the rules and these votes were separately recorded. Separate ballot boxes were provided at each centre for putting the voting slips of the challenged voters.

EVADING KHADDAR CLAUSE

The insistence of khaddar clause in this ward tempted some of the voters who practised deception. A representative of this paper was surprised to find some voters being taken to a room on the second floor of Narottamdas Narandas Wadi where they changed their mill cloth coats for khadi "pairans" to return them again after they had recorded the votes. The attention of some of the candidates was drawn to this fact and they promised to look into the matter.

BYCULLA ELECTIONS DEFERRED

In the 'E' Byculla Ward the elections after having continued for about 2 hours were deferred for a week by order of the President due to the loss of a book containing voting slips.

"A" WARD.

In the A Ward, there was no need for an election, as there were only five candidates for the five seats, the other five who were nominated, having withdrawn.

AT MANDVI.

There were 18 candidates for

(Continued on page 8.)

MANDVI RESULTS

The Returning Officers of the B (Mandvi) Ward were able to give out the result early and the following candidates were declared elected:—

Mr. Chapsey Bharmal Nagda (still in jail) topped the poll with 2,822 votes;
(2) Mrs. Hansa Mehta (2,657);
(3) Mr. Narbheram Popat (Socialist) (2,514);
(4) Miss Safia Somji (2,396);
(5) Mrs. Urmila Mehta (Socialist) (1,783);
(6) Mr. Hatimbhai Darbari (1,573);
(7) Dr. Dhanwantrai Shroff (1,557) and
(8) Mr. Tribhuvan D. Chavda (Harijan) (986).

BHULESHWAR WARD RESULTS

(1) Ratansi Jetha
(2) K M Munshi.
(3) Jayant Dalal.
(4) Nagindas T Master.
(5) K K Shah.
(6) Gajendra Sarma.
(7) Dr. Bhasker Patel.
(8) Yusuf Meher Ali, (Socialist).
(9) Ganpat Sanker Desai.
(10) Manibhai Desai.
(11) Manibhai Seth.
(12) Ramniklal Choksey.
(13) Jethmal Narandas.

TABULATED ADLETS

1 Anna Per Word.

Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under: "Box No.— The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted Salesman for (spare hours) Jewellery trade, knowing English. Security essential. State age, caste, and experience. Box No. 2807, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted—Well-Qualified and experienced Boiler-Attendants, having at least five years' experience of Water-tube Boiler Tractor Mechanic for Diesel Tractors, Welder, Moulder, Turner, Typist and a Railway Clerk fully conversant with goods tariff. Apply stating salary acceptable to:—The Manager, Harinagar Sugar Mills, Ltd. P. O. Ramnagar (Champaran). (8772).

Wanted—Experienced Head Proof Reader for the Bombay Chronicle. Apply with testimonials to the Manager, The Bombay Chronicle Press.

Applications are invited for the following posts, so as to reach the Chairman, Board of Management, Sheth Vadilal Sarabhai General Hospital & Chinai Maternity Home, Ahmedabad, on or before the 15th August, 1934. (1) Hon. Surgeon, F. R. C. S., (England), (2) Hon. Physician, M.D. (London) or M. R. C. P. (London), (3) Hon. Lady Doctor (Obstetrician & Gynaecologist) with higher qualifications on an honorarium of Rs. 150 per month. The applications must be accompanied by two recent copies of testimonials. The candidates should state their age, experience if any and appointments held. The post will be for a period of 3 years in the first instance, with two months notice on either side. (8730)

Wanted—Managers for the Branches of a Limited Concern to be opened very soon at almost all the Important Towns of Gujrat and Kathiawar at the Remuneration of Rs. 200 per month. Only respectable, hard-working and capable people need apply. Gents and Ladies of any caste or creed can apply, to the Chairman, The United Business Syndicate, Market Road, Karachi. (8771).

13. SHOPS & ROOMS TO LET.

To Let.—One big Shop in Red House, Parsi Bazar St., the shop is situated in the front of the building. All the adjoining shops are Stationer's shops. Full particulars from the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle."

56. EDUCATIONAL.

The Intermediate College of the Senior Cambridge Institute offers to coach students for Punjab Matriculation, Benares Admission, Rajputana Intermediate, Rajputana Matriculation, within a short period of eight months or less. Classes regularly started Efficient staff, best coaching and individual attention. Wide choice of Languages and subjects. Apply:—The Senior Cambridge Institute, near Congress House, Bombay 4. (8750).

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES

Excellent Small-loans Facilities Eradicate Domestic—Difficulties. Consult the Dwarkabai Memorial Savings and Loans Office, Nowroji Street, Thakurdwar. (2777).

58. BOOKS AND PERIODICALS.

Youman's Guide. Containing nearly 20,000 Recipes for preparing several thousand articles Rs. 15. Naylor's Year Book Rs. 2-10. King Co., Booksellers, Hornby Road, Bombay. (2805).

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted—Agents and Organisers on decent pay or commission. The Sanguine Insurance Co., Ltd. Head Office, 98-4, Clive Street, Calcutta. (2796).

Wanted—Agents for Swadeshi Cloth. Pay 50. Scurity Rs. 50 Apply M.S. Manmohan Kumar, Ludhiana.

Wanted Chief Agents in principal towns on lucrative terms to represent the Backerguni Insurance Bank Ltd. of Kowrikhara, Barisal (Bengal). 100 per cent dividend declared in the very first year. Apply to Calcutta Office for particulars, 15, Clive Row, Calcutta. (2800).

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkbana, Mirpurkas, Sd Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer Harda, Mysore, Ananapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock Arvi, Ellichpur, Hingangnat Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow Sangli, Satara. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager the "Bombay Chronicle", Co., Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

Balsar	Broach	Baroda
Borivli	Bhusaval	Dahod
Deolali	Dhond	Daman
Dhanu Road	Golvad	Karjat
Kasara	Lonavla	Manmad
Matheran	Neral	Navsari
Nasik	Sholapur	Virar

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel." Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Sexus Paste, the best Contraceptive Jelly. Complete outfit, Rs 2-12; Refill, 2-. Right Agency, Girgaum, Bombay. (2809).

151. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Stamps Free! Send 1-14 Anna and you will receive six Charkhari pictorial stamps post free. Peter DeSouza, Jhansi. (2812)

Stamps—110 Poland, 110 France, 100 Bavaria, 100 Jugo Slavia, 50 Luxemburg, all different, Rs. 1-4 each. Lot Rs. 6. Peter DeSouza, Jhansi. (2812)

For Sale—Soda Factory, as going concern, oldest established, with up-to-date machineries. Owner going out-station on account of ill health. A good opportunity to industrialist. Apply Box No. 2804, "Bombay Chronicle."

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per Insertion.
1st Insertion	.... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	.... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	.... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	.... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTICE.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.
Bombay, the 9th July, 1934.

The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Imperial Bank of India will be held at the Local Head Office of the Bank, Apollo Street, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 13th August, 1934, at 4 P.M. (Standard Time), for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To receive the Central Board's Report, the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank made up to the 30th June, 1934, and the report of the Auditors.
2. To elect three Auditors and to fix their remuneration.

OSBORNE A. SMITH,
W. LAMOND,
Managing Governors.
8685.

Legal Notices

NOTICE OF SALE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that JANKIBAI, widow of Ramchandra Mangesh Potnis and RADHABAI, widow of Narayan Mangesh Potnis, both of Bombay Hindu inhabitants have contracted for the absolute sale to our client of the undermentioned property. All persons, therefore, having or claiming any right, title or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof, whether by way of inheritance, bequest, trust, possession, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make such claims known in writing to the undersigned at their Office Nos. 35-43 Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from this date; otherwise the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claims, and all such claims, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax vacant land or ground situate, lying and being on the Nickdavadi Oart near the Breach Candy Road now known as Girgaon Road, in the Registration Sub-Dist. of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, fronting the Public passage of the said Oart on the North side thereof, containing by admeasurement 1778 square feet or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 149, New No. 539, Old Survey No. 558, New Survey No. 7748, Cadastral Survey No. 131 Girgaon Division and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "D" Ward No. 983 and Street No. 21 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by Vacant land formerly belonging to Vasudev Mahadev Bhat and Purshottom Vithoba Bhat, on or towards the West by the Property formerly belonging to Sorabji Cawasji Mistry, on or towards the North by the said Public passage of the Nikdavadi Oart and on or towards the South by the property of Sunderrao Raghunath.

Dated this 11th day of August, 1934.

SUKTHANKAR GUPTE & KOTHARE,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
8784

AUCTION SALES

GANDHI & Co.

Telephone No. 24927.

SALE THIS DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF PROPERTY AT 4TH MARINE LINE STREET DHOBI TALAO

Messrs. GANDHI & CO. Auctioneers will, under instructions from Messrs. Harilal Thakar & Co. Attorneys for Sha Ganeshmal Umedmal and Sha. Sagarmal Chamnaji the surviving Transferees and the surviving second Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the estate of Parbhu Becher the Mortgagor now an adjudged Insolvent, in exercise of the power of sale contained in Transfer of Mortgage dated 27th February, 1932, and made between Karamsey Hirji, and others of the one part and Chamnaji Talokchand. Ganeshmal Umedmal and Sagarmal Chamnaji of the other part and also under 2nd Mortgage, dated 7th December, 1931, and made between Parbhu Bechar of the one part and Chamnaji Talokchand, and others of the other part, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned valuable immovable Property on MONDAY, the 13th day of August, 1934, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the Premises.

All that piece of Pension and Tax Land since redeemed with tenement situate at 4th Marine Line Street admeasuring 79 square yards registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 3115, New Survey No. 8384 and Cadastral Survey No. 283 Division Bhuleshwar and assessed by Municipality under C Ward No. 2672 and Street No. 21, New No. 18.

For further Particulars and Conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Harilal Thakar & Co. Attorneys for the Vendors or to the Undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.

MISTRY & Co.

AUCTIONEERS, Tel. No. 25152.

BONAFIDE SALE.
GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO STUDIO OWNERS AND PHOTOGRAPHIC MERCHANTS.

AUCTION SALE of Studio and Field Cameras, Enlarger, Glazing machine, studio funiture, cutting and printing machines, Dry mounting machine, back ground, Dark room apparatus, show cases, carpets, travelling cameras and many other goods of photography. Under instructions from the Mortgagee concerned the stock-in-trade of Messrs. B. Adey & Co., Photographers. On SATURDAY, the 18th August, 1934, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at Clare Road Byculla near old Parsee Statue, Catalogues are ready and the property is on view, Auctioneers, MISTRY & CO.

N. Y. K. LINE

BOMBAY-JAPAN via COLOMBO & PORTS.

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
*Tango Maru	7000	30 July	11 Aug
Mayebashi Maru	7055	17 Aug	24 Aug
Yamagata Maru	3807	27 Aug.	8 Sept.
*Ginyo Maru	9000	30 Aug	11 Sept.
Tokiwa Maru	6972	15 Sept	21 Sept

*Passenger steamer with excellent accommodation and services £50 Return.

COLOMBO-JAPAN via PORTS

	Tons	Leave Colombo
Terukuni Maru	12000	18 Aug.
Hakusan Maru	10500	3 Sept.

COLOMBO-MARSEILLES LONDON

	Tons	Leave Colombo
Yasukuni Maru	12000	13 Aug.
Hakone Maru	10500	29 Aug.

HONGKONG-SANFRANSCISCO

	Tons	Leave Hongkong
Asama Maru	17000	5 Sept.
Taiyo Maru	14500	16 Sept.

KOBE-SEATTLE via VANCOUVER

	Tons	Leave Kobe
Hikawa Maru	11600	1 Sept.
Hiye Maru	11600	17 Sept.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Cox's Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone No. 22041
Telegrams: "YUSEN."

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

DAILY EDITION

	Local	Mofussil
1 Year	Rs. 20-0	Rs. 25-0
6 Months	Rs. 11-0	Rs. 13-0
3 Months	Rs. 6-0	Rs. 7-0
1 Month	Rs. 2-4	Rs. 2-8

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 45 per Year.
Rs. 25 for 6 Months.

SUNDAY EDITION.

	Local	Mofussil
Yearly	Rs. 4-0	Rs. 5-0
Half-yearly	Rs. 2-8	Rs. 3-0

FOREIGN

Yearly	..... Rs. 10
Half-yearly	..... Rs. 6

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than six months.

LIVE YOUR DREAMS!

of
GRANDEUR, ROMANCE
and
ADVENTURE

SEE & HEAR

Suvarna Mandir

MENAKA PICTURES'
Marathi Musical Super.

Featuring:
HIRABAI BARODEKAR
JYOTSNA BHOLE
PADMA SHALIGRAM
GANPATRAO BODAS
Master DINKAR
BABURAO MANERIKAR

At

KRISHNA TALKIES.

DAILY at 5-15, 8 & 10-45 p.m.

Drawing large crowds at

THE CARLTON

DAILY at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

Fox Movietone's Marvellous
MUSICAL COMEDY

JUST IMAGINE

with
EL BRENDEL,
MAUREEN O'SULLIVAN
MARJORIE WHITE
Catchy Songs! Delightful dances!

WHITE LEPROSY

GUARANTEED CURE.

Please ask for "Divine Gifts" with the details of your disease and the name of your birthday Mrs. Amiyabala Devi, "Amiya-Kutir", Dinajpur (Bengal).

Income Tax & Super Tax
Statutory Statement of Accounts Prepared. Audit of Books of Firms undertaken.
Telephone No. 22997.
B. L. THOSAR,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT,
495-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY

IF YOU WANT TO READ A
GRAPHIC DESCRIPTION
OF
THE BIHAR EARTHQUAKE
BUY A COPY OF
"DEVASTATED BIHAR"
Also gives a description of Relief Work being done
PREPARED & PUBLISHED by
THE BIHAR CENTRAL RELIEF COMMITTEE

63 ILLUSTRATIONS
With an Epilogue from
BABU RAJENDRA PRASAD

PRICE Re. 1/-

Sold at

KHADI BHANDAR
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

RAVAL CEMENT TILES

ARE BEST
Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

IMPRISONMENT IN DEFAULT

British Official Committee Proposes Changes

Recommendations for reducing the 20,000 imprisonments that result annually from non-payment of fine, wife maintenance orders, affiliation orders, and local rates, which account for about a third of the total imprisonments imposed for all causes by the Courts of summary jurisdiction of England and Wales, are made in the report of the Departmental Committee which was appointed by Sir John Gilmour, Home Secretary, in June last year, and of which Sir J. Fischer Williams, K.C., was chairman.

The Committee recommend that where a fine is imposed and time is given for payment, there should be no adjudication at the time of conviction as regards the penalty in default of payment of the fine unless either (a) the penalty imposed in default of payment of the fine is merely detention in police cells, or at a police station, or within the precincts of the Court; or (b) the Court certifies that, having regard to the gravity of the offence, or the character and antecedents of the offender, or other special circumstances, it is expedient to pass at once a sentence of imprisonment to be served in the event of default, and that there is no sufficient reason for bringing the offender again before the Court should he fail to pay a fine within the time allowed.

Other recommendations are as follows:—

When a fine does not exceed 5s., the only penalty in default should be detention within the precincts of the Court, or at a police station, for a period not exceeding one day, or detention in police cells for a period not exceeding 24 hours. In addition to their existing powers, Courts of summary jurisdiction should be empowered to order detention in uncertified cells for a period not exceeding 48 hours.

In the case of wife maintenance and affiliation orders, the recommendations are that the amount payable under such orders should be fixed having regard to the age, means, circumstances, and earning capacity of each of the parties.

The law relating to the payment of rates by owners in lieu of occupiers (compounding) should be amended, the Committee suggests, so as to include within its scope the bulk of weekly tenancies and any such legislation should be obligatory upon all local authorities.

THE WEATHER

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of August 12.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours—0.26 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 79.8 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.6 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 82.0 degrees 2.9 (below normal.

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 76.0 degrees 0.1 above normal))

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 90 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. WSW

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 14 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 221 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 29 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. to 10) 10.

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.29 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 10.46 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 60.32 inches.

Weather Remarks:—Rain.

Earthquake report. An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 3130 miles away with its epicentric rise in apparently near Formosa Island, was recorded by the seismographs at the Colaba Observatory at 13h. 57m. I.S.T. on Saturday the 11th August 1934.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED AUG. 12

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 81.1 deg F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.84 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.64 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

SELF-CHOSEN RULER UNDER ARREST

"King Boris Of Andorra" Taken To Spanish Jail

"Boris I." who has proclaimed himself ruler of the tiny State of Andorra, in the Pyrenees, was arrested at Seo de Urgel, says a Barcelona message.

It was from Seo de Urgel that "Boris I." issued his proclamation of a new constitution for Andorra with himself as "Prince of the valleys of Andorra and Regent of His Majesty the King of France."

In authoritative circles it is learned that he will be expelled from Spain if no criminal charges are established against him, because the Spanish Government regards his activities as disturbing to public order.

"Oxford Graduate."

Although "Boris I" has always been described as "Baron de Skossyreff, a Dutchman," his secretary Miss Florence Marmon, says that he was born in Russia in 1896.

"He went to Oxford, and he is a graduate of Magdalen," said the secretary.

"During the war he served with the British Armoured Car Division, and at the end of April 1918, he evacuated the Allied Embassies from Vologda to Archangel.

"In the following May he arrived in Newcastle-on-Tyne with the Japanese Military Mission.

"Prince Boris laughs at the idea of the Bishop of Urgel who is co-Prince of Andorra with the President of the French Republic, playing the part of a feudal lord in the twentieth century."

Miss Marmon added that the Prince projected a monarchy on the English model for Andorra.

WELLINGTON

SPECIAL MATINEE SHOW
TO-DAY AT
3-30 P.M.

MICKEY MOUSE

Smashed all records of Bombay during Saturday and Sunday last.

THOUSANDS of KIDDIES VOCIFEROUSLY APPLAUDED OUR

NOVEL VARIETY PROGRAMME

THE THRILLING NEWS OF MICKEY MOUSE TAKING PART WITH YOUR FAVOURITE STARS

MARIE DRESSLER
GRETA GARBO
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
WILL ROGERS
MAE WEST
AND OTHERS

AND YOU WILL SEE

"THE THREE LITTLE PIGS"

The whole world knows the story—you will now see it on the screen where the big bad wolf huffs and puffs the house down—

"THE THREE LITTLE PIGS"

WILL SHOW YOU.
Join in and come along and see

MICKEY MOUSE

in
MICKEY'S GALA PREMIERE
WHOOPEE PARTY
THE MAD DOCTOR

And the

Silly Symphonies

THREE LITTLE PIGS
KING NEPTUNE
LULLABY LAND

THREE SHOWS TO-DAY
3-30; 6-30; 10 p.m.

TWO SHOWS on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY: 6-30; 10 p.m.

THREE SHOWS on THURSDAY and FRIDAY:

3-30; 6-30 & 10 p.m.
Plans open throughout. Book early

WELLINGTON

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

Film dims the beauty of the loveliest teeth

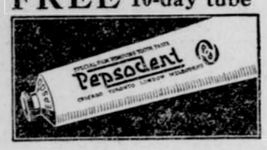
WHEN you think of any girl whose beauty attracted your attention, it may be difficult to remember the color of her eyes, or just what sort of features she had. But there is one thing you are sure to remember—the charm of her smile—a smile made attractive by clean, sparkling teeth. No matter how lovely her individual features may be, sparkling teeth may make the difference between a beautiful, alluring woman and one who appears just "plain".

Use Pepsodent Tooth Paste a few days and see the difference in the appearance of your teeth.

Watch them lose that dull appearance which film causes. See how they begin to sparkle every time your lips are parted . . . to brighten your smile . . . and to add allure to your facial beauty. Pepsodent does this effectively because it contains a special film-removing material that cleans teeth quickly and safely.

This material is contained in Pepsodent exclusively—*and in no other tooth paste.*

FREE 10-day tube



The Pepsodent Co.,
P. O. Box 473,
Singapore, Sts. Settlements.

Please send me a free ten-day sample of Pepsodent Tooth Paste. I enclose ½ anna in stamps to cover cost of mailing.

Name.....

Address..... City.....

4-5-X-E

Another Record!

RATES OF EXCELLENT BONUSES MAINTAINED

Rs. 26 on Life Policies
Rs. 21 on Endowment Policies
Per Thousand per Annum

THE **Bombay Mutual**
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.
Established—1871

Business done in 1933 exceeds **Rs. 1,62,00,000**

• A REALLY FIRST CLASS LIFE OFFICE •

More particulars from:
The SECRETARY, 278, HORNBY ROAD.

PRESIDENCY INSURANCE COMPANIES

LIFE PROVIDENT

Rs. 18 on WHOLE LIFE POLICIES

SPLENDID BONUS Per Annum

Rs. 15/- on ENDOWMENT POLICIES.

Rs. 20/- per Rs. 1,000 for the Quadrennium in the Provident Section.

For Excellent BONUS PROSPECTS INSURE with PRESIDENCY
For Agency terms write to the Head Offices at
YORK BUILDING, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

INSURE WITH

WESTERN INDIA

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY LTD., SATARA.

Total Business in force Rs 2,00,00,000.

BONUS per thou. per year Whole Life Rs. 25 Endwt. Rs. 20
Liberal terms to Policy-holders & Salesmen. Please apply:
MANAGER.

Bombay Legislative Council Agenda

Bakhale To Urge Appointment Of Committee To Consider Labour Report

The following is the agenda for the Poona Session of Bombay Legislative Council, which begins to-day (Monday).

Oath or Affirmation of Allegiance to the Crown.

Nomination of Four Chairmen by the President.

Questions and Answers.

GOVERNMENT BILLS

No. VI of 1934 (A Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888)—Second and third readings.

No. XIII of 1934 (A Bill further to amend the Bombay Court of Wards Act, 1905)—First, second and third readings.

Notices of amendments have been received from—

Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale and Mr. A. N. Surve.

No. XIV of 1934 (A Bill further to amend the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901, the Bombay Local Boards Act, 1923, and the Bombay Municipal Boroughs Act, 1925)—First, second and third readings.

Notice of amendments have been received from Mr. A. N Surve

No. XV of 1934 (A Bill to make further provision for the settlement of trade disputes by conciliation and for certain other purposes)—First, second and third readings.

No. XVI of 1934 (A Bill further to amend the Bombay Local Boards Act, 1923)—First second and third readings.

No. XVII of 1934 (A Bill further to amend the Bombay Local Boards Act, 1923)—First second and third readings.

No. XVIII of 1934 (A Bill further to amend the Bombay District Police Act, 1890)—First, second and third reedings.

DEMANDS FOR SUPPPLEMENTARY GRANTS

NON-OFFICIAL BILLS

No. IX of 1932 (A Bill further to amend the Bombay Prevention of Gambling Act, 1887)—Second reading—Mr. L R Gokhale.

No. XXVII of 1933 (A Bill to prevent the dedication of women to service in Hindu temples in the Bombay Presidency)—Second reading—Rao Bahadur S K Pole.

No. XXIX of 1933 (A Bill to amend the Bombay Prevention of Adulteration Act, 1925)—First reading—Mr. A N Surve.

No. VII of 1934 (A Bill regulate the money-lending business)—.—First reading—Mr. Syed Munawar, M.L.C.

No. XI of 1934 (A Bill to remove to amend the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902)—First reading—Mr. A. N. Surve.

XI of 1934 (A Bill to remove certain disabilities and inconveniences of the Depressed Classes)—First reading—Mr. R R Bakhale.

A Bill further to amend the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879—Motion for leave to introduce the Bill—Rao Saheb P D Kulkarni.

A Bill to prohibit the employment of children and to limit the hours of work of young persons in shops and to provide for their early closing—Motion for leave to introduce the Bill—Mr. R R Bakhale.

A Bill to amend the City of Karachi Municipal Act, 1933—Motion for leave to introduce the Bill—Mr. M H Gazder.

VII. DISCUSSION OF MATTERS OF GENERAL PUBLIC INTEREST

Resolution by Mr. J G More:

1. "This Council recommends to Government to appoint forthwith a committee consisting of official and non-official members of this Council, with a non-official majority, to enquire into the extent of indebtedness of the agriculturists of the Presidency and to suggest ways and means to ameliorate their condition."

Mr. P. R. Chikodi:

1. "This Council recommends to Government that they should be pleased to grant immediate relief to the agriculturists of the Presidency by various means.

BY RAO SAHEB P D KULKARNI

1. "This Council recommends to Government the necessity and desirability of giving more comprehensive, direct, detailed, prompt and satisfactory answers to questions put by members than hitherto."

2. "This Council recommends to Government to appoint a committee consisting of non-official members, having the power to co-opt Government officers in charge of the Irrigation Department, to enquire into the grievances of the irrigators in the Presidency and to suggest ways and means for their redress."

BY MR. R R BAKHALE

"This Council recommends to Government—

(a) to appoint immediately a committee to consider and to make recommendations on the issues arising out of the report of the Departmental Inquiry held by the Labour Office into the wages and unemployment in the Bombay Cotton Textile Industry and the scheme for the payment of wages recently sanctioned by the Bombay Millowners' Association; and

(b) to take necessary steps to secure the enforcement of the committee's recommendations with regard to wages."

BY MR. H. R. DESAI

"This Council recommends to Government that section 22 of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act (No. XVII of 1879) be extended to the whole of the Karnatak immediately."

"This Council recommends to Government to establish birth control clinics in the Government hospitals and dispensaries."

"This Council recommends to Government to appoint a committee consisting of officials and non-officials to enquire into the condition of the cottage industries in the Presidency and to suggest measures for their development."

"This Council recommends to Government to appoint a committee to enquire into and report upon the condition of the working of the Textile Mills in Bombay, Sholapur and Ahmedabad."

BY RAO BAHADUR R. S. ASAVALE.

"This Council recommends to Government to issue strict instructions to district officials and through them to the village officers to bring on the electoral roll for the constituency concerned all persons whom they are bound by law or rules to bring on record and to see that those instructions are strictly carried out by the village officers."

RETARDING 'STEP' IN PROGRESS OF 'TRADE UNIONISM'

Mr. Jhabwala On "Conciliation Bill"

"It is in accordance with the needs of the hour as employers and Government would very much wish to have it. It is a distinct step backwards in the progress of well-shaped and vigorous Trade Unionism," states Mr. S. H. Jhabwala in the course of a statement to the press on the Official Bill shortly to be introduced in the Bombay Legislative Council for the "creation of a machinery for conciliation".

Continuing Mr. Jhabwala said:

"On the unsound plea of the failure of the last textile strike Government have found a suitable excuse for the passage of a Bill of Conciliation to break the line of policy followed by the Trade Unions of Bombay.

CONCILIATION ON CLASS CONSCIOUSNESS.

"Conciliation is but an expedient in particular stages of all true labour movement, which is fundamentally based upon class consciousness. The end and the aim of such class consciousness is to establish the Raj of equality, and brotherhood by abolishing all crude and thorny growths of Maharajships, landlordism, in fact all private ownerships in all directions.

Such conciliation, whenever found necessary, must be resorted to by labour and capital between themselves. Why should Government interfere? Imperialism has never been a definite protector of the working masses, at any stage or on any occasion in the world's history.

NO TRADE UNION SENSE.

"Ahmedabad organisation is a marvellous institution. But it is all a growth of tittle-tattle between owners and workers, and conciliation, conciliation conciliation! Strike is the last chapter in their Mahabharatha. Thus Ahmedabad has lost all Trade Union sense even. When Purcell and Holsworth were with me in Cawnpore in 1927, the former was telling me in a private talk that he had not seen a more well-organised association anywhere than the Ahmedabad Association, "But Jhabwala, I assure you it is not a Trade Union", said A. A. Purcell, M.P.

WHY STRIKE FAILS.

"Strike is not to be engineered. If men voluntarily come out, the Union leaders may lead, but leaders themselves should never ask the men on their own initiative to down tool. I was against the last Textile strike, not that the workers had no complaint, but because we were not prepared in the true sense of it to fight a strike. I know our ranks were corrupt and irrefutably depleted. When our own house is not in order how can you give battle to others? That was purely why the strike collapsed. There was quite good smooth-sailing for the men so far as the wage-cut was concerned; the men would have won, but for the incorrigibles, irremediables, the impossibles in labour to-day.

Government could mind its own business of maintaining law and order, but let not the business meddlesomeness of the old John Bull company be brought.

SOCIALIST HELP

"The Socialists Party may help a great way in eradicating the irreconcilables from the ranks of Labour. Then the Congress must revive its relations with the Mill owners and other industrial companies by giving them a guarantee of consumption of manufactured goods on the strength of proper Swadeshi propaganda on the owners' acceptance of a gradual socialisation of all the industries. I suggest something like the arrangement made by Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru with them on behalf of the Congress in 1930 or 1931, when we were in the Meerut Jail.

STRENGTHEN FOLDS OF LABOUR.

"I feel the owners will not agree just now. But let them realise that their discomfiture is fast approaching. Let the Congress work the Trade Union Congress programme and strengthen the folds of labour by a general activity among all classes of industrial labourers, including peasantry. I am sure the owners will come to see the gravity of their blunder and accept the lesser of the two evils."

Mr. Jhabwalla is of the opinion that the Bill will get through the Legislative Council as he feels that there is none to uphold a militant labour opposition.—United Press.

PROGRESS OF CO-OPERATION

Ramdas Pantulu's Plea For State Control Of Movement

Mr. Ramdas Pantulu speaking on Wednesday under the auspices of the Fort Co-operative Institute, Bombay, said:

Co-operative Movement in India was started some 25 to 30 years before. It made remarkable progress till 1929 with some 30,000 societies, and 600 Central Banks. The working capital of these societies and Banks amounts to Rupees 60 crores. In quality also they are in no way inferior to other banking concerns.

India is mainly an agricultural country and therefore, the Co-operative Movement has to play a very important role in its amelioration. Here, the agriculturist has to pay exorbitant rates of interest, and in addition to these high rates of interest the money-lend imposes upon him sonditions which are ruinous to him with the result that he has in most cases to sell his produce in markets when the ruling prices are much low.

In Bombay a Co-operative Insurance Society is started and Madras and Bengal have followed suit.

The most common form of co-operation, viz., Consumers' Co-operation has not much progressed here in India, but its importance is realised of late. Its aim is to raise the real value of the wage and to secure for him his daily needs at reasonably low cheap rates. In Madras, we have a big co-operative stores of 25 years standing. In Bombay there are a few such stores. In other parts of India, too, attempts have been made in the direction.

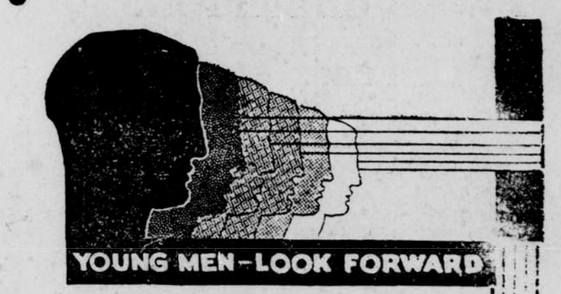
STATE CONTROL

The latest development in west with regard to co-operative movement is the increase in state control over it. The State has taken more and more care about the economic organisation of the country in the interest of the public, and is termed as Economic planning. Co-operation is thus coming gradually under the State control. The States in the west are really doing a great deal for the advancement of the movement, while in India, though the State is thinking of Economic planning, the Co-operative Movement does not seem to be under its purview.

500 SARIS FOR ASSAM FLOOD RELIEF

—Sirdar Jamiat Singh writes:—

Seth Jagjiwandas Tribhovandas and Shrimati Bai Gabalbai Tribhovandas in memory of Seth Jagjiwandas Tribhovandas have given 500 saris for the Assam Flood relief.



YOUNG MEN—LOOK FORWARD

Your future cannot take care of itself. You must mould it—and here is a plan which brings future security within the reach of all. A young man of 30 years and in good health may take out a 20 Year Endowment Policy for Rs. 10,000 with profits for an annual premium of Rs. 520 only (Just Rs. 10 a week). If, after premiums have been paid for three years, they are discontinued for any reason, upon written application from the insured, the Company will keep the beneficiary protected for the remaining 17 years for the full face value of the policy plus profits already accrued. Should death occur during this period, the Rs. 10,000 plus profits already accrued, will be paid to the beneficiary WITHOUT DEDUCTING THE UNPAID PREMIUMS. Consider the unique advantages of this policy—and use the coupon below!

CROWN LIFE INSURANCE CO send this coupon

Home Office: TORONTO, CANADA.

Chief Agent for Bombay Presidency:—C. T. Shah, 12, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

Chief Agent for India—T. W. Brough, 12, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

Please send me full details of your 20 Year Endowment Policy.

Name .....

Address .....

FOR TEA OF QUALITY
with
GARDEN'S FRESHNESS
and EXCELLENT TASTE
Always INSIST ON

AMBER TIPS TEA CO., LTD
BOMBAY — CALCUTTA.

BOMBAY OPIUM AMENDMENT ACT

A Bombay Government Gazette on Friday publishes a Bill further to amend the Opium Act, 1878, in its application to the Presidency of Bombay called the Opium (Bombay Amendment) Act, 1934.

OBJECTS AND REASONS.

Among its objects and reasons are stated:

Under section 20 of the Opium Act, 1878, in its application to the Presidency of Bombay the power to investigate offences under the Act has been restricted to officers of the Excise Department not below the rank of Assistant Inspector. It has been represented to Government that Excise Sub-Inspectors in the Presidency proper and Jamadars or Dafedars of the Sind Salt and Excise Department (there are no Sub-Inspectors in Sind) find great difficulty in the prompt disposal of opium cases as they have to send opium cases detected by them for investigation and disposal to the nearest Inspector or Assistant Inspector or to a Police officer.

The Sub-Inspectors of the Excise Department in the Presidency proper and Jamadars or Dafedars of the Salt and Excise Department in Sind have been given powers under section 41 of the Bombay Abkari Act, 1878, and they can be safely entrusted with the work of investigating opium cases. The Bill seeks to give these officers the powers of an officer in charge of a police station.

MAHATMA'S FAST

Thana Residents' Prayer For Happy Termination

(From A Correspondent)

THANA, Aug. 11

At a meeting of the Working Committee of Salsette T C C held in the bungalow of Mr. B. A. Fadhye at 9 p m on Friday the 10th the following resolutions were passed:

The Committee prays that the present fast of Mahatma Gandhi shall terminate without any untoward incident and that the Mahatma shall emerge out of the ordeal hale and healthy.

PROTEST AGAINST MUNICIPAL PRESIDENT'S ACTION

A resolution moved by Mr Vajpeyi and seconded by Dr. Dandekar condemning the highhanded action of the President of the Thana Municipality in refusing to permit the use of the vegetable market of Thana for holding a meeting of the citizens to pay their homage to the memory of late Mr J. M. Senguptra, was passed and the chairman was requested to forward a copy of it to the President.

Messrs D M Damle, Dr. Dandekar and Messrs G L Joshi were asked to educate the Harijans of Thana on religious and social subjects for two days in the week.

The meeting expressed deep sorrow at the demise of Mr. H. Ambedkar, Harijan leader of Thana by passing a condolence resolution and asked the President to forward a copy of the resolution to the family of late Mr. H. Ambedkar.

GERMANY RETAINS CHAMPIONSHIP

Results Of Finals In Women's World Games At White City

(Special Cable).

LONDON, Aug. 11.

At White City in Athletics in Women's World Games, Germany retained Championship with 95 points followed by Polland 33, England 31, Canada 22, Cdechoslovakia 18, and South Africa 14.

The following are results of the finals:—

SIXTY METRES: Walasiewicz (Poland). Time: seven and three fifths seconds.

THROWING DISCUS: Wajsowna (Poland), 143 feet 8¼ inches which is world record.

HUNDRED METRES: Kraus (Germany), Time: eleven and nine-tenths seconds, British record.

200 METRES: Krauss. Time: twenty-four and nine-tenths seconds, British record.

80 METRES HURDLES: Englehardt (Germany). Time: Eleven and three-fifths seconds, World Record.

800 METRES: Koubkova (Czecho-Slovakia). Time: Two minutes, twelve and two-fifths seconds, World Record.

400 METRES RELAY: Germany. Time: Forty-eight and six-tenths seconds.

LONG JUMP: Goppner (Germany), nineteen feet half inch.

THROWING JAVELIN: Gelius (Germany), 139 feet two and three quarters inches.

PUTTING SHOT: Mauermeyer (Germany) forty-four feet ten and quarter inches, British record.

HIGH JUMP: Grieme (Germany) five feet one inch.

PENTATHELON : Mauermeyer (Germany), 377 points, world's record.

EMPIRE GAMES CYCLING EVENTS

((Special Cable)..

LONDON, Aug. 11.

At Manchester the Empire Games concluded with Cycling events.

The following are winners.

Ten Miles: McLeod (Canada). Time: twenty-four minutes, twenty-six and one-fifth seconds.

Thousand Metres (time trial): Gray (Australia) one minute sixteen and two-fifths seconds.

Thousand yards: Higgins (England). Time: One minute fifty-eight and four-fifths seconds.

TITLE WINNERS

In British Empire Games, Athletic, Aquatic, Wrestling, Boxing, Cycling and Bowls Titles were won as follows:

England: 16, 4, 6, 1, and 2 respectively.

Canada 5, 8, 3, 0, 1, and 0.

Australia: 1, 3, 2, 1, 1, and 0.

South Africa: 5, 0, 1, 1, 0 and 0.

Scotland: 1, 2, 1, 0,0, and 1.

New Zealand: 1, 0 0 0 0 0.

British Guiana: 1, 0 0 0 0 0.

All-India Soccer Team's Success In S. Africa

Back In India After Winning 15 Out Of 16 Matches

Mr. P. K. Mookherji, Manager, Indian Football Association, Touring Team to South Africa writes:

We are glad to come back to our Motherland safe and sound. We made very good friends all over the Union of South Africa and we were very sorry indeed to bid good-bye to them so early. We never felt any inconvenience in htat country and were well received everywhere by all sections both Indians and Europeans

EXCELLENT TEAM WORK

The tour was a complete success and the secret of this success lay on the excellent team work, complete harmony and happy relationship among the boys under my charge as if they belonged to the same family. Their loyalty and obedience to me has been unique and without any parallel and will be an object lesson to any touring team in future.

We played 16 games in South Africa, won 15 and lost only one.

THEIR BEST DISPLAY

The result might mislead the public to think that the standard of football in South Africa is poor. But it is not the case. There are several good players who can find places in any strong side in India. My boys gave their best and displayed wonderful spirit and determination. They played the games of their life and I am doubtful whether a more stronger team could have achieved similar results. I reproduce below an extract from an article which appeared in the "Cape Argus" of July 10:

PLAY DAINTY GAME

"There is no doubt the All-India Soccer Team who played in South Africa in the Peninsula on Saturday and are touring South Africa are an interesting and a clever side who play dainty, orthodox football, some of their movements being typical of professional teams. And a team with cleaner methods I have not seen. The Mother well Trainer thought there was the making not only of first class footballers but possible Powderhall handicap winners, such was their speed."

The South African Indian Football Association of Mr. A. Cristopher is the worthy President and Mr. S. L. Singh—the unassuming South African Manager, did all for us that was humanly possible and our debt of gratitude to them cannot be repaid.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE SCORERS

LONDON, Aug. 11.

The following scored in the respective matches played in First Division of Scottish League:—

Airdrieonians: Crosbie, Connor, Mooney, Law.

Queens Park: Bremner, Taylor.

Ayr: Brannan, Holland.

Clyde: Mcculloch, Lowe, Carroll.

Celtic: Mcinally, Mcgrory (Twice), Odonnell.

Kilmarnock: McDonald (own goal)

Dundee: Kirby, Coasts (Twice)

Albion: Barclay (from penalty), Kirk.

Dunfermline: Rodgers (from penalty).

Rangers: Smith (six), Main.

Hearts: McCulloch (Twice).

Hibernians: Moffat, Smith, Borland.

Hamilton: Wilson.

Motherwell: Macfayden (Twice), McMenemy (Twice).

Partick: Mlennan(?) Ness.

Aberdeen: Moore.

St. Mirren: McGregor (from penalty).

St. Johnstone: Fulton.—Reuter's Special.

CLOSING SCORES IN COUNTY CRICKET

LONDON, Aug. 11.

The following are the closing scores in the first class cricket matches which commenced today:

Surrey vs. Yorkshire at Oval:—Yorks 313 for 4 (Barber 71 Sutcliffe 159 not out).

Lancashire vs. Middlesex at Manchester: Middlesex 238 (Booth five for 67). Lancashire 19 for nil.

Somerset vs. Derbyshire at Weston-Super-Mare: Derby 242 for 3 (Smith 84, Worthington 63 not out).

Northamptonshire vs. Essex at Northampton: Essex 162 for four.

Gloucestershire vs. Worcestershire at Cheltenham (College ground): Gloucester 95 for six.

Sussex vs. Kent at Hastings: There was no play owing to rain.—Reuter's Special.

ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY

The Acting Registrar of the Muslim University writes:

About 800 new students have been admitted in the University Classes including the Teacher's Training College. The total number of students in the University and Allied Institutions is as follows:—

University Classes	Over 1,200
M.U. Tibbiya College	... 74
M.U. High School	 520
M.U. City High School	... 456
M.U. City Branch School	... 177
Muslim Girls Intermediate College	 183

Admissions in the University have closed but those in the University School and the Muslim Girls Intermediate College have not yet closed and applications for admission are still being received. Inspite of the economic depression the admissions this year have been satisfactory and the total number on the rolls has exceeded the numbers of the past 7 years.

RANJI'S TRAGIC END

"Morning Post's" Special Correspondent Sticks To His Story

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

The "Morning Post" publishes the following letters from its Special Correspondent:—

In the "Times" of Saturday appeared a letter over the signature of Mr. Naoroji Dumasia which clearly referred to my story of the death of his Highness the Jam Sahib, which you published on July 19. This letter contained several misrepresentations and worse, implying, as it did, charges against one of the best sportsmen and greatest gentlemen that our Empire has produced.

Mr. Dumasia certainly writes excellent English, but he is very far from understanding our mentality; for Englishmen do not describe as great gentlemen those whom they wish to represent as cowards.

No, the Jam Sahib was no more cowardly than Kent, who at the risk of his life and under somewhat similar circumstances defied the supreme power with the words: "Be Kent unmannerly when Lear is mad." This is shown by his repeated attempts to utter his warning

Great Caesar, when struggling against his assassins in the Senate House and stabbed by his best friend, Brutus, merely said, "Et tu Brute," wrapped his cloak round him, called for no help, ceased to struggle, and gave himself up to death. Very probably Mr. Dumasia would call him a coward, but I think there are few who would agree with him.

MORE DEEPLY FELT.

To know Ranji was to like him, and no doubt, as Mr. Dumasia says, there had been a deep and abiding friendship between Lord Willingdon and the Jam Sahib, which made the latter feel the unkindness of the cut all the more.

Again, like Kent, he held his life but as a pawn in the service of his King-Emperor. But with an Oriental, instead of an Occidental, outlook on life he felt the public rebuke of his chief more keenly.

Mr. Dumasia implies that this and the Jam Sahib's death a few days afterwards were things quite disconnected, and that the latter was not caused by a broken heart, but by overwork in a very bad state of health.

I must therefore state that I opened the subject with one of the Jam Sahib's best and most intimate friends in India by saying to him, "They tell me that the Jam Sahib had a bad heart."

"No more a bad heart than you or than I," was the answer, and the story as related by me followed, with the addition that I was told that Ranji accepted the umpire's decision as he always had before without criticism, cavil, or ill-will. My story is vouched for not only by other Indian friends of the Jam Sahib, but also by Mr. C. J. Rush, an intimate friend of Ranji for forty years, from whom you published a letter on July 26 confirming the truth of my story.

So far from giving the impression to your English readers that Ranji was in any way a coward, my story was calculated to emphasise the opposite and to make them, if possible, respect his memory and regret his death the more. For it told of the end of a "great gentleman," a fearless and generous friend who welcomed his release when he knew he could serve England no more, and whose loss like this the result of a warning given at an inopportune moment, is little short of a disaster to India and the Empire.

Mr. Dumasia calls this story "infamous," and I am almost inclined to use some such word myself.

And how odd, by the way, that he should have taken so long about "defending the honour" of the Jam Sahib.

TESTIMONY OF RANJI'S BIOGRAPHER

"The Times" publishes the following letter from Mr. R. G Wild:—

As one who has been in close touch with the successor of the late Jam Sahib, and with the present regime in Nawanagar, may I offer congratulations to your correspondent, Mr. Naoroji Dumasia, for his spirited defence of "Ranji's" memory which he contributed to your columns on Saturday.

I had the honour to be selected as the official biographer of "Ranji," and wish to endorse, in the most emphatic terms, the refutation of the cowardly charges now being made against him. Proof of your correspondent's contention that political motives are behind this campaign of vilification is to be found in the fact that when I protested to the appropriate quarters, giving the true facts of the case as I learn them from those best in a position to know, I was met by a refusal to reopen the matter. Attempts have frequently been made to make political capital out of the true version of "Ranji's" illness and death, by deliberate misreading of my words.

Unfortunately, the time has not yet come when a revelation can be made of the Jam Sahib's real feelings after that fateful Delhi meeting, and perhaps only Lord Willingdon will be in a position to give the full facts; but after the most patient research and with the cooperation of the present Jam Sahib and others in Nawanagar, I am able to deny "in toto" every one of the gestures alleged to have been made by "Ranji" in preparation for his death. There were incidents and coincidences in plenty to give strength to the theory that he knew the hour of his death, and after careful investigation I have related these proven facts in the official history; but on the other hand there is abundant evidence to prove that the relations between the Jam Sahib and Lord Willingdon were continued on the same level of confidence, trust, and friendliness to the end.

So many versions of that last meeting have been given that it is esssential to separate political bias from fact. Evidently no attempt has been made to perform this feat by ruthless political saboteurs to whom, apparently, not even the good name of a dead man is sacred.

Australians All Out For 237 In First Innings

VOCE CAPTURES 4 WICKETS FOR 37 RUNS

(Special Cable)

LONDON, Aug. 11.

The match between Nottinghamshire and Australians commenced to-day at Nottingham in dull weather.

The wicket was good.

Australians, batting first, opened through Woodfull and Brown to the bowling of Voce and Butler. The former had three leg-slips, short square-leg, long-leg and mid-on. The last ball of his first over struck Brown on he left shoulder but the ball did not rise when he was bowling to Woodfull. Two-thousand spectators applauded Voce, who took the first wicket, having Brown caught by Gunn off a hit to the leg for 27 when the total was 70.

Lunch interval was taken ten runs later, the total being 80 with Woodfull 46 and McCabe 2.

VOCE TAKES 4 WICKETS, FOR 37.

On resumption after lunch the attendance numbered 10,000. Voce exploiting the leg-theory met with great success. He had six men on the leg-side without slips. Woodfull ducked occasionally. McCabe trying to hit the ball which rose head-high was caught by Harris fielding at square-leg off Voce's first ball after lunch for ten.

Kippax was similarly cought by Hardstaff at long-leg off the same bowler at 95. Voce had then captured three wickets conceding 26 runs. Six runs later Voce claimed the fourth wicket also, when Darling edged the ball. Lilley standing back bringing off a catch. Voce then had taken four wickets for 37 runs when he was relieved by Gunn who also exploited leg-theory. Woodfull trying to turn Voce to the leg was held by Harris at fine-leg The retiring batsmen played a capital and painstaking innings, his 81 which included five fours taking 185 minutes to collect. Chipperfield and Bromley were batting with 43 and 9 respectively at tea when score was 197 for five.

Wall returned the ball to Voce who made a right-handed catch falling as he did so.

Australians innings concluded for 237.

The following are the scores:—

AUSTRALIANS: First Innings.

Chipperfield c Harris, b Voce	57
Bromley b Butler	13
Barnett c Lilley, b Voce	1
Grimmett c Hardstaff, b Butler	0
Wall c and b Voce	13
Fleetwood Smith, not out	7
Brown c Gunn, b Voce	27
Woodfull c Harris b Voce	81
McCabe c Harris b Voce	10
Kippax c Hardstax, b Voce	7
Darling c Lilley b Voce	11
Extras	10
Total	237

NOTTS OPEN INNINGS

Notts opened through Keeton and Harris.

The first wicket went down for 35.

At the close Notts had made 42 for no further loss.

Scores:—

NOTTS: First Innings.

Keeton (not out)	17
Harris l.b.w. b Fleetwood Smith	14
Walker (not out)	6
Extras	5
Total (for 1 wkt. at close)	42

—Reuter.

BRITISH POST OFFICE PENS

DeLuxe Models To Prevent Theft

Ten thousand de luxe pens are to be supplied by the G.P.O. to post offices throughout the Kingdom. They will be bright red and stamped with the G.P.O. monogram. It is hoped that their distinctive character will prevent their removal by members of the public.

When 2,000 holders and 9,000 stainless steel nibs were provided last year to 75 selected large posts offices in London and provincial towns, all the pens supplied to Bournemouth, Cardiff, Croydon, Scarborough, Swansea, Torquay, and Glasgow disappeared, and in London only 40 out of 240 remained. Over 1,200 were stolen in the first month.

A close watch is to be kept on the records of losses in the different towns supplied with the new official pen.

REPUBLIC OF OUTER MONGOLIA

Russian Government Makes Gifts Of Planes And Omnibuses

With the independent republic of Outer Mongolia celebrating its tenth anniversary, Vice Commissar for Foreign Affairs Karakhan and a Soviet delegation paid an official visit to Urga and presented the Mongolian Government with a number of Russian-made airplanes and omnibuses in honor of the occasion, says the Moscow correspondent of "Chicago Daily Tribune."

The Republic of Outer Mongolia formerly under Chinese suzerainty and governed by native dukes with the approval of the Living God, or Hutukhtu, third ranking priest in the Lama heirachy, was founded just ten years ago with Soviet aid and has been under Soviet influence ever since. The constitution of the young republic is patterned on that of the Soviet Union, and its capital, once known as Urga, is now called "Ulan, the City of the Red Hero."

Soviet Russia buys large quantities of Mongolian wool and in return provides the republic with technical equipment and advice and also trains the Mongol Army.

In accepting the gifts made by Karakhan in behalf of the Soviet Government, Gendun Demid, the Premier of Mongolia, said that his country regarded the brotherly friendship of Russia as a guarantee of the maintenance and development of the People's Republic of Outer Mongolia.

In view of Japan's rapid penetration into Inner Mongolia and the approach of Japanese troops to the borders of the Outer Mongolian Republic Karakhan's visit to Urga and Premier Gendun Demid's remarks to him are regarded in diplomatic quarters in Moscow as highly significant.

An honest farmer, living near Morpeth, was asked why he did not subscribe for a newspaper. "Because," said he, "my father, when he died, left me a good many papers and I haven't read them through yet."

By the beginning of 1933 the first five-year plan was in the main accomplished during four that the rubber industry created for three men cared so much for a snapshot?" asked Briggs.

Japan Objects To British Military Exercises Near Great Wall

Britain Claims Privilege Under Boxer Protocol But Japan Contends Territory Now Lies Within Manchukuo

The Peking correspondents of "The Times" (London) telegraphs:—Difficulties have arisen in connexion with the practice of British troops, while in summer camp at Shanhaikwan, of proceeding outside the Great Wall for training on ground which they have been using for 33 years under the Boxer Protocol. The ground is specially suitable for the training of soldiers, but the Kwantung (Japanese) Army is now excluding all foreign troops from it, claiming the ground as a part of Manchukuo, which Japan is bound by treaty to defend.

The British Legation states that difficulties, which are confined to the Shanhaikwan area, are being discussed, and an amicable adjustment is expected soon. The question is also understood to affect Italian and, in a smaller measure, French troops; but American troops are unaffected, except perhaps in the technical sense, because they proceed to summer camp at Chinwangtao and are not brought into contact with Manchukuo.

JAPANESE ATTITUDE.

Our Tokyo Correspondent writes:—It is necessary for the Governments of Japan and Manchukuo to improve the international status of Manchukuo, according to a statement issued on Saturday by the Foreign Office spokesman in connexion with the refusal of the British officer commanding the Tientsin garrison to acquaint the Japanese authorities of the projected military exercises in the neighbourhood of Shanhaikwan.

It appears that the British commander pointed out to the Kwantung Command that under the Boxer Protocol of 1901 foreign signatories are allowed to conduct military exercises on the Peking-Mukden line, and that since Manchukuo is not recognised by Great Britain the right to take whatever action may be judged necessary along the line must be reserved.

The Japanese Foreign Office contends that, in view of the formal recognition of Manchukuo by Japan and El Salvador and recognition by other countries, the Powers could not continue to regard the territory as a part of China.

In a Protocol signed on September 7, 1901, the Chinese Government recognized the right of 11 foreign Powers to occupy certain points which would ensure free communications between Peking and the sea. Among these points was Shanhaikwan.

Anti-Boycott Precautions

PICKETING TO BE MADE A CRIMINAL OFFENCE

The "Ceylon Observer" understands that legislation to prohibit the picketing of shops and stores, etc., is being drafted and will be introduced into the State Council in the event of a movement to boycott goods is launched.

It will, however, only be enforced if the movement assumes serious proportions.

Picketing will thus be rendered a criminal offence, and persons found to be engaged in picketing shops and stores, etc., where goods are publicly sold, will, on the enactment of such legislation, be liable to be arrested and charged in a Police Court.

Under the contemplated legislation, it is understood that the posting up of "boycott notices" in public places, inciting the public to boycott any class of goods, will also be an illegal offence, persons caught in the act being liable to be arrested and prosecuted.

The penalties which will be imposed upon persons found guilty of any of these offences are understood to range from heavy fines to sentences of simple and rigorous imprisonment, according to the seriousness of the offence.

It is understood, however that mass meetings held in recognised meeting places to consider a boycott of any class of goods will not be interfered with, provided they are peacefully conducted.

It is also learned that in cities like Colombo, Kandy and Galle, instructions will be given to the Police to enforce the "move-on by-law" more strictly than is now the case.

THE NEW IMPERIAL POLICY

Ceylon Quotas

The "Manchester Guardian" writes:—

The Board of Minister in Ceylon having refused to impose quotas on foreign textile imports at the request of the British Government, the British Government has now itself imposed them by Order in Council. The step is constitutional, for it comes within the powers which were reserved to the Crown when the new Constitution of Ceylon was set up in 1931. It may be expected, in a measure which remains to be seen, to benefit British, and especially Lancashire trade, and it can of course be reasonably contended that in equity, if any colony should grant preferences to this country in reciprocity for what it has received, it is Ceylon. Yet there will be many people even in Lancashire who will think it unfortunate and ominous that British policy should have had in this way to override the Administration of a colony equipped with the institutions for the declaration of its opinion which we ourselves gave it only a few years ago. Last year the State Council refused to grant a 10 per cent preference to British cotton goods. Later its views became more sympathetic to us, and recently it was thought that the Board of Ministers (most of whose members come from the State Council) might accept the quota system if they could strike a bargain and obtain from Britain a preference for the Ceylon cocoanut industry. Now that the British Government has enforced its policy against the Board's will, we much expect to be told both that the representatives of the people of Ceylon have been overborne and that the people themselves are denied the right to obtain their goods at the lowest price; we may recall that in May our Colombo correspondent reported that the State Council was prevented from conceding to us as much as it would then have liked by "the genuine fear of increasing the cost of wearing apparel to the bulk of the poorer population." Whatever be the economic effects of our action in Ceylon, it is of great significance as a sign of the new Imperial policy.

KING'S MESSAGE TO ESKIMO

"Our Loyal Innuit Subjects

A film of scenes from the King's life will be shown to the Eskimo by Mr. Patrick Ashley Cooper, Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company, who arrived at Lake Habour (Baffin Island) in mail week. Mr. Cooper, who is making a 10,000-mile tour of the company's trading posts in the Arctic, has also taken with him a message from the King to his Eskimo subjects, says "The Times." The text of the King's message is:—

King George, who rules the British Empire and Queen Mary, his wife, to the Innuit:—

The Queen and I send our loyal Innuit subjects who dwell throughout Northern Canada and on the shores of Labrador a message of greeting from our home in the great encampment of London.

In every part of the Empire, be it ever so many sleeps from our encampment, the happiness of our subjects deeply affects the personal happiness of the Queen and myself.

You should know that we have often heard that no people are merrier or more thoughtful of their families than the Innuit.

In the same way as parents are proud of their children, the Queen and I take especial pride in our faithful and hardy Innuit.

May each Innuit family thrive, and may your children and grandchildren learn in their turn to do honour alike to their parents and to the British Empire.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Shravan, Shud, 3, 1990.
Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Avval 2, 1353
Parsi: Aspandad 11, 1303.
Sunrise: 6h. 19m.
Sunset: 7h. 8m.
High Water: 1-20, 13-39.
Low Water: 7-10, 19-50.
Results of M.Sc. Examination, University Buildings, 2 p.m.

TUESDAY, August 14.

Adjourned meeting of Bombay Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, August 15.

Y. M. C. A. (Student Branch): Public lecture on "What has Christianity to say to the contented man." by Rev. Ronald W. Scott, Bowen Memorial Hall, Lamington Road, 6-30 p.m.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION:—A meeting of the Council of the Association will be held in the rooms of the Association, on Tuesday (14th instant) at 6 p.m. (S.T.).

GIRGAUM CONGRESS COMMITTEE:—The annual general meeting of the members of the Girgaum District Congress Committee will be held in the "Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall" Sandhurst Road, on Sunday (19th inst.) at 3-30 a.m. (S.T.)

EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Bombay Taxi-Drivers' Union will be held at Esplanade (Azad) Maidan, on Sunday, (19th inst.) at 2 p.m. (S.T.) to discuss the reply of the Commissioner of Police.

TULSI JAYANTI.—Under the auspices of the Kanyakubja Mandal, Bombay, a meeting will be held at Hira Baug (C. P. Tank) at 5-30 p.m. on Friday (17th inst.) to celebrate the birthday of Shree Goswami Tulsidasji, the renowned writer of the Hindi Ramayana.

PRAYERS AT ANDHERI:—Prayers will be offered at Manlal V. Shah's place at Juhu Gulli, Andheri, as thanksgiving for successful termination of Mahatma's fast on Tuesday (14th inst.) at 8-30 p.m., under the presidency of Smti Shantaben Barfiwala. All residents of Andheri are welcome.

5TH MAHARASHTRA MUSIC CONFERENCE.

This Conference has been postponed to 24th, 25th and 26th inst. instead of holding it on 18th, 19th and 20th, as previously announced. Mr. M. R. Jayakar will preside, and Mr. B. S. Sukthankar will be the Chairman of the Reception Committee.

THE CAPITOL

TO-DAY at 6-30 & 10 p.m.

THE FILM WHICH HAS TAKEN AMERICA BY STORM

DOUBLE HARNESS

A Radio intriguing comedy drama of domestic dilemmas. with

THE YEAR'S "TEAM" SENSATION

WILLIAM POWELL and ANN HARDING

Also British Movietone News Showing

THIRD AND LAST DAY'S PLAY IN FOURTH TEST.

Undimmed Interest! 3rd & FINAL WEEK.

THE REGAL

TARZAN AND HIS MATE

3—SHOWS DAILY—3 At 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR—"Voltaire" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Tarzan" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Ever Since Eve". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Double Harness". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON—"Just Imagine". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Death Takes A Holiday." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"An all-cartoon programme." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"Raja Shriyal". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA — "Suvarna-Mandir". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Gulsanovar". Time as usual.
EDWARD—"Welcome Danger". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC.—"Ambrish". Daily at 5-45, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

EMPIRE BROADCASTING

p.m.:
7-15 Time Signal from Big Ben. News Bulletin.
7-30 The Northern Studio Orchestra.
8-15 A syncopated piano recital.
8-45 The Buxton Municipal Orchestra, from the Pavilion Gardens, Buxton.
9-15 Time Signal from Greenwich. A sonata recital by James Whitehead (violin-cello) and Josephine Southey-John (pianoforte).
9-30 The Earliest Days of Cricket, a talk.
10-00 The B. B. C. Dance Orchestra, directed by Henry Hall.
10-30 News Bulletin.
10-45 Cinema Organs (gramophone records).
11-00 Medvedeff's Palalaika Orchestra.

HINDU GYMKHANA, BOMBAY NORTH:—The first annual general meeting of the members of the Hindu Gymkhana, Bombay North, will be held at 3 p.m. (S.T.) on Sunday the 19th August 1934, at the Gymkhana premises, at Matunga.

SEASON TICKET FOUND—A third-class monthly Pass, between Churchgate and Andheri, standing in the name of Mr. A. B. Bhatt is found. It can be recovered from the Secretary, to the Editor, "Bombay Chronicle."

OFFICERS' TRAINING CAMP.—Those who have applied and been recommended for the Officers' Training Camp are asked to be present in the Congress House today (Monday) at 7 p.m. without fail, when the G. O. C. will make the final selection.

RELIGION V. CUSTOMS.—Under the auspices of the Rahnuma-i-Mazdayasnan Sabha a public lecture will be delivered at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute's Hall (Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, Fort) to-day (Monday) at 5-45 p.m. (S.T.), when Mr. Ervad Framroze Bode will speak on "The difference between Religion and Customs".

SOCIETY TO PROMOTE SHIPPING KNOWLEDGE:—Under the auspices of this Society, Mr. S. R. Kantebet of Indian Radio and Cable Communications Co., Ltd., will deliver a public lantern lecture on "wireless aids to navigation" at 6 p.m. (S.T.) on Wednesday (15th inst.) at Sudama House, Wittet Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay, when Captain R. M. Philby will ipreside.

GATHA SOCIETY:—A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held on Tuesday (14th inst.) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute's Hall (Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, Fort) when Mr. Behramgore T. Anklesaria will give an exposition in Gujerati of Gatha Ahunavaiti, Chapter IV (Yasna Ha 31) strophes 2 and 3. Members, friends and visitors are invited.

NAVSARI MUSLIM ASSOCIATION BOMBAY:—A meeting of this Association was held on 9th instant, under the presidentship of Mr. A. A. Hakim, when a resolution was unanimously passed to authorize the President to send a letter of congratulation to Mr. Dawoodbhoy Hajee Nassur, J.P., on his being elected as a Hon. Magistrate this year.

ANTI-GAMBLING LEAGUE:—Under the auspices of the Anti-Gambling League, a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay will be held to-day (Monday) at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) in the Hall premises of Arya Samaj, Kakadwadi, Girgaum, Sjt. K. J. Dubash, will preside All, except those engaged in the "professed gambling," are cordially invited to attend.

ALLEGED WRONGFUL DISMISSAL

Officers Of G. I. P. Ry. Examined

(From Our Correspondent).

KALYAN, Aug. 11.

The Assistant Transportation Superintendent at Lonavala was examined yesterday, when the hearing of the suit filed by Mr. B. R. Joshi, formerly bond tester of the G. I. P. Railway, against the Secretary of State for India in council (through the Agent) for damage suffered due to alleged wrongful dismissal, and reinstatement was resumed before Mr. M. S. Patil, the Second Class Sub-Judge at Kalyan.

Mr. Cock, the traction engineer, was the first defence witness examined yesterday. He stated that the plaintiff was served with notice by the Divisional Transportation Superintendent, terminating his services. There were several complaints against the plaintiff, as regards his work in 1930.

Mr. Alijan, the Assistant Transportation Superintendent, stated that plaintiff worked under him. Witness made remarks in the plaintiff's diary that he was not working properly.

Lal Bawta Girni Kamgar Union

A meeting was held at the Golanki Hill, at 6 p.m. on Sunday. More than 300 workers attended. Messrs. Bhaiyaji Kulkarni and Joglekar addressed the workers. The workers were asked to strengthen their Union.

The General Secretary, Local Bawta Girni Kamgar Union, writes:—M. C. meeting of the above Union will be held on Monday the 13th August, 1934, at 8-30 p.m. at the Head Office in Shetay Building, Parel.

All members are requested to attend in time.

TAXI-DRIVERS' GRIEVANCES.

At the annual general meeting of the Union held on Sunday (29th July) the Union forwarded the following grievances to the Commissioner of Police for redress and asked for a Conference:—

(1) That Rule No. 90 M. V. Rules, re: disputes between passengers and taxi-drivers, should be rigorously enforced by the police.

(2) That a thorough enquiry should be held in connection with the private cars that compete illegally with the taxis, and a representation be made to the Government to modify the M. V. Act, so as to remove the grievances of the taxi-drivers in the city.

(3) That this meeting protests against the cut-throat competition introduced by the B. E. S. T. Company buses, which are given free permission by the authorities to run irregularly in the town and they earnestly request the Police Commissioner to so regulate the bus traffic as to cause no harm to the taxis running in Bombay.

POLICE CHIEF'S REPLY.

The Police Commissioner has now replied as follows:—

That (1) Rule 90 of the Public Conveyance (Motor Vehicles) Rules is being enforced by the Police.

(2) Rigorous action has been taken, and is still being taken, in the case of private cars plying for hire and 113 prosecutions have been instituted since January '33.

(3) The omnibus traffic routes are regulated by this office, and all omnibuses run to schedule timing, as approved by the Commissioner of Police.

In view of the information detailed above, I am of opinion that a meeting as desired by you is not necessary.

LATE NARAYAN HEMCHANDRA:—Under the auspices of the Vile Parle Sahitya Sabha, a public lecture on late Narayan Hemchandra will be delivered by Mr. Ramnik A. Mehta, to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) in Forbs Gujrati Sabha Hall (Congress Lane, Lamington Road, Bombay). Messrs. Mohanlal Mehta and Ambalal B. Jani will also speak on the subject. Prof. Balvantrai K. Thakore will preside.

LECTURES IN POONA—The Christa Prema Seva Sangha Ashram (Opposite Agricultural College), Poona, will hold lectures and discussions on Tuesdays and Saturdays this month as noted below, lectures beginning at 6 p.m.:

Aug. 14th (Tues.) on "Labour Problems," by Mr .N. M. Joshi; Aug. (18th Sat.) on "S. Francis Xavier," by Fr. John Lauder; Aug. 21st (Tues.) on "Twelfth Night," by Miss Margaret Moore; Aug. 25th (Sat.) "Sadhu Sundar Singh," by Fr. Yesudas Martyn; Aug. 28th (Tues.) on "Socialism as the basis of Indian Reconstruction," by Prof. K. S. Venkatraman.

PREFERANCE TO SUBURBS OVER GUJERAT

Move To Invite Offers For Supply Of Milk To City

The Managing Director of B. Prasad and Company has written a letter to the Secretary, Bombay Municipal Corporation in the course of which he says:—

It is understood that Dr. Cursetji has given notice to move a resolution to rescind the Corporation Resolution No. 5094 dated 26th September 1932 approving of a scheme for the supply of milk to Bombay from Gujarat; and to invite offers for supplying milk from the suburbs, which appears as item No. 50 on the Agenda of August 1934.

The removal of stables to the suburbs will not save the cattle, and the milk supply will remain unpasteurised.

The Corporation knows that the successful working of any Gujarat scheme depends on three essential conditions; technical knowledge and skill; arrangement for Railway transport in refrigerated vans; finance.

The services of Mr. R. Patel, retired director of agriculture Baroda are secured to manage the Prasad & Co., formed for supply of milk from Gujarat.

Regarding cold transport, the Corporation failed to get it from the B.B.&C.I. Railway Company even through the Government and it took the Company a very long time and trouble to get the Railway Company to agree to run Refrigerated vans built by it on their lines.

The Comany could only arrange for finance after this arrangement.

Ex-Consul Invited To Kabul To Attend Afghan Independence Day

Sirdar Abdul Razzaque Khan, ex Afghan Consul in Bombay, left for Afghanistan 'via' Peshawar by the Frontier Mail on Sunday night

The Sirdar, it is understood, has undertaken the present journey at the special invitation of the Afghan Government to be present at the Afghan Independence Day celebrations to be held in Kabul on the 17th instant.

He was given a hearty send-off at the Bombay Central.

Among those who were present on the platform were H. E. Abdul Hamid Khan, the Afghan Consul in Bombay, Sirdar Sir Suleman Cassum Mitha, Mr. Ahmed Haji Siddick Khatri and Mr. Shushtary.

Sir Suleman Cassum Mitha who came to see the Sirdar off himself entrained for Delhi on some personal business.

Talkies Offer Rs. 5,000 To Amrit Kaur

We are requested to publish the following:

"Shrimati Amrit Kaur Jamiat Singh was approached by three representatives of a well-known Talki Film Company of Calcutta and offered a handsome remuneration of rupees five thousand to appear in a religious film for one minute in the role of Mother India."

"As Sikh religion does not allow Sikhs, males and females both, to appear in any theatre, tamasha, etc., she politely declined the offer with thanks."

RAILWAY TIMINGS

AT VICTORIA TERMINUS.

Trains	Arrivals. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	6 15
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	7 50
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	9 00
Madras Express	10 15
Deccan Queen	10 25
Poona Mail	11 40
Punjab Mail	13 15
Nagpur Express	14 40
Poona Fast Passenger	16 00
Poona Express	19 10
Allahabad Express	20 45
	Departures.
Allahabad Express	7 15
Poona Express	8 00
Poona Fast Passenger	12 00
Madras Express	13 45
Poona Mail	15 30
Punjab Mail	16 05
Deccan Queen	17 15
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	17 30
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	21 15
Nagpur Express	21 30
Madras Mail	22 00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	23 00

AT BOMBAY CENTRAL.

Mail, Express and Passenger trains Arrivals at Bombay Central.

	H.M.
No. 8 Up Passenger	5 35
No. 20 Up Delhi Express	6 00
No. 2 Up Gujarat Mail	6 45
No. 10 Up Kathiawar Mail	7 50
*No. 4 Up Frontier Mail	8 55
No. 12 Up Passenger	14 50
No. 16 Up Kathiawar Express	19 05
No. 6 Up Passenger	20 55

Departures from Bombay Central.

	H.M.
No. 15 Down Kathiawar Express	8 45
No. 9 Down Passenger	8 55
No. 11 Down Passenger	13 35
No. 1 Down Gujarat Mail	20 25
No. 3 Down Frontier Mail	21 15
No. 5 Down Kathiawar Mail	21 30
No. 19 Down Delhi Express	22 00
No. 7 Down Passenger	22 15

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER.

*On Saturday only for Passengers going to Europe 9 05

VINODINEE-MANUBHAI MARRIAGE

"Reaction In Reform"

The "Indian Social Reformer" writes:—

The "Bombay Chronicle" published on Monday the news that a daughter of the late Sir Ramanbhai and Lady Nilkant had married a man with a wife and three children. The young lady is a graduate of the Bombay University and occupies the position of head-mistress of a Girls' High School in Ahmedabad. Polygamy is one of the evils against which the Women's Movement in this country has resolutely set its face. The Nilkant family is one of the first and most enlightened families in Gujarat. It has played a pioneer's part in religious and social reform. The parties could not marry under the Hindu law, as the girl is a Brahmin and the man is a Bania. Marriage with Hindu rites was thus not open to the parties. They could not marry either under the Special Marriage Act of 1872, or under Gour's Amending Act, for both embody the principle of monogamy. They could have gone to Baroda where intercaste marriages among Hindus have been legalised irrespective of caste. The validity of marriages under the Baroda Act (assuming it is not monogamous) by persons domiciled in British India, has not been tested. Short of perversion to Islam or Christianity (in the latter case legal proceedings involving delay would have been necessary to get over the principle of monogamy) there was only one door open and that was the Anand Marriage Act applicable to Sikhs and the only Marriage Act of the Indian Legislature not based on the monogamous principle. So both became Sikhs and got married under the Anand Marriage Act. We deal in an editorial note with the legal position of marriage under the Anand Act by persons outside the Punjab.

MARRIAGE FOR LOVE.

The "Bombay Chronicle" in a curious editorial pleads on personal and public grounds for "exercise of sympathy and understanding" on the part of publicists in commenting on this event. There is very little difficulty in understanding what has happened. The man has been working on the feelings of an impulsive woman by tales of an unhappy married life from lack of love. Her pity was aroused and pity is a fair imitation of love. She had also ideas of shocking Hindu Society out of the old custom of parents' settling the marriages of their children. This may be a bad custom but when a man acquiesces in his parents' selection so far as to have children by the marriage he is morally estopped from advancing the plea that his wife was not of his own choosing. Notwithstanding Miss Nilkant's 'ipse dixit,' the Hindu custom has not proved less successful than alternative customs. "Every one of my friends who married for love," said Disraeli, "either beat their wives or are living apart from them." The few cases of this kind in India have borne out his experience. We are not, of course, justifying this ancient custom. We are only pointing out that it cannot be altered to suit the fancy of every person who has an overweening sense of her right to please herself at whatever cost to others who have as much right to be happy. There have been cases of educated men discarding their innocent young wives as not being good enough for them. Some of them pose too as champions of mother India. As for sympathy that of all right-minded men will flow to the unfortunate wife and her children who for no fault on their part have been exposed to ignominy.

DIVORCE.

The "Chronicle" thinks that this incident proves the urgency of the need for provision for divorce in the Hindu law of marriage. We are unable to grasp the point. Who should have divorced whom in the present case and for what reasons? Surely the "Chronicle" does not hold that a husband and father could divorce his wife because he has taken a fancy for another girl. The Hindu community or any other community for that matter has nothing to gain by smoothing the path for people to marry in haste and repent at leisure. The couple in this case, declares the "Chronicle" "will have rendered a distinct service to their community if the action they have taken hastens the adoption of divorce by it." Really?

BHOPAL AND PHANDA LINE

Safe For Traffic: Working Resumed

The Divisional Transportation Superintendent, Jhansi, G.I.P. Railway wires under date August 11:—

The line at mileage 527 between Bhopal and Phanda on the Bhopal Ujjain section is now safe for traffic. Normal working was resumed to-day.—A.P.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

B. P. C. C. Election

The elections to the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, which were held yesterday, furnished a fresh proof—if a proof was needed—of the hold which the Congress has on the people. Despite many differences and much excitement the elections were peaceful. The outstanding fact about the elections was the number of men who volunteered their services, without payment, to carry on work which, during the Council and Municipal elections, is done by a host of paid men. The Congress cannot be sufficiently grateful to these men and women without whose co-operation the elections would not have been the success they were.

An Old Land-Mark

The Christ Church of Byculla on Friday last observed its 101st anniversary and the day was observed with special thanksgiving and rejoicing, the pupils of the Bombay Education Society's High Schools having given a special holiday on the occasion. What was the state of Byculla 101 years ago, one cannot say but from the old land-marks such as Byculla Club, Christ Church and the B. E. S High Schools whose imposing buildings were pulled down recently, one may say that it must have been inhabited by the richer classes at the time, especially as Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill were not known and the Governor of Bombay was staying at Parel. Now the whole locality is changed and the rich have migrated to Nepean Sea Road or Malabar Hill or Cuffe Parade leaving theid old landmarks for the poor and the middle class. The building of the Christ Church in spite of the lapse of a century shows no signs of deterioration. A special thanksgiving service was held on Sunday in the church.

KIDWAI'S LINE OF ACTION CRITICISED

To Withhold Support To Congress Parliamentary Board Is Nothing Short Of Betrayal, Says Saxsena

LUCKNOW, Aug. 11.

Asked about the news coming from Allahabad, that an emergent meeting of the Executive of the U. P. Provincial Congress Committee, is going to be held along with the U.P. Congress Parliamentary Sub-Committee meeting on August 16, Mr. Mohanlal Saxena, Secretary, U. P. Provincial Congress Committee says, that so far, no meeting has been convened nor any requisition has been received by him, to call the Executive Council meeting.

Asked whether the group led by Messrs Tandon and Kidwai be able to convert the U. P. Congress to their own views if such a meeting is convened Mr. Saxsena says that it is for the first time this question has been raised.

The U. P. Congress Council, continues Mr. Saxena, unanimously agreed to co-operate with the Parliamentary Board in fighting the Assembly Elections in the Province and it will be nothing short of betrayal to withhold the support at the present critical juncture of the Congress Parliamentary Board.

NOT THE PROPER REMEDY.

"I admit" says Mr. Saxsena, "that there are many amongst us, who do not see eye to eye with the Congress Parliamentary Board in certain matters but all the same, the remedy is not the -one suggested by Mr. Kidwai."

"Once it is conceded that the Provincial Congress Committee had the right to withhold, co-operation and support to the programme laid by the A. I. C. C., the Congress organisation will cease to have that strength and force which is required to carry out its decision.

"Our remedy lies in pressing our views in the open session of the Congress, for the Board and the candidates set up by it are pledged to carry out in the Legislatures the Congress policy as determined from time to time."

"We had also," continues Mr. Saxsena, "submitted Pandit Malaviya and Mr. Aney to adopt this course instead of openly defying the Working Committee's decision, but they do not seem to have accepted that suggestion for the simple reason that they fear they will not be able to carry the Congress with them."

NEED FOR DISCIPLINE.

Further questioned as to whether any disciplinary action will be taken against any organisation or particular individual. Mr. Saxena says that every organisation requires certain amount of discipline for its proper working and a fighting organisation like the Congress needs it more. There is no doubt that the movement suffered a great deal for want of displinary action against certain persons who had been at the helm of the affair, but it does not follow that we should not grow wiser by our experience.

GREATEST NEED

Concluding Mr. Saxsena says that the greatest need of the moment is that all should present a united front and should not make a public exhibition of petty differences to the enjoyment of the enemies of the motherland.—United Press

FATAL HOUSE COLLAPSE

LAHORE, August 12.

Fifteen persons were removed to the Mayo Hospital, following a serious house collapse in Machhi Hatta, Lahore. Two of those admitted to hospital, namely, an old woman and a boy, died, while two others are in grave condition. The injured include six women and six children.—A.P.

PATHE

BOMBAY'S CINEMA DE LUXE

TO-DAY ONLY

3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

POSITIVELY THE LAST THREE SHOWS OF PARAMOUNT'S COLOSSAL SENSATION

DEATH TAKES A HOLIDAY"

WITH

FREDRIC MARCH

DON'T MISS IT!

A PICTURE THAT STANDS ALONE.

TO-MORROW

"COME ON MARINES"

THEY LOVED THE SMELL OF

POWDER—Face Powder!

A RIOTOUS COMEDY with

RICHARD ARLEN IDA LUPINO ROSCOE KARNS GRACE BRADLEY

Blondes Or Bandits!

THEY'VE BEEN CHASING BOTH AND THEY'VE GOT TO GIVE UP ONE OF TWO THINGS! SERGEANT WHAT'S THE PENALTY FOR DESERTION?

"COME ON MARINES"

Telephone No. 22037, Post Box No. 322. Telegrams "Chronicle." Registered No. B-1068.

The Bombay Chronicle

Red House, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

BOMBAY MONDAY, AUGUST 13, 1934

DISCIPLINE IN CONGRESS

Many things are now taking place in the Congress circles that are somewhat disquieting and it is time Congress leaders seriously considered the ways and means of improving the position. A spirit of indiscipline is now conspicuous in various parts of the organisation on a scale not previously known. Some of the unseemly scenes that marked the elections to the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee on Sunday hardly redound to the credit of Congressmen. The defiance of constituted authorities, indulged in by a number of voters and even some responsible candidates, is deplorable. Quite as deplorable are the various election malpractices, such as, the virtual purchase of votes, the impersonations and the evasion and flouting of the rule about wearing khaddar. The Khaddar franchise needs to be modified so as to be applied only to candidates and members of the executive of Congress organizations. But so long as it is there, it must be strictly enforced. Some Ward Congress Committees made a feeble attempt to prevent such practices but some others do not seem to have made any attempt at all. It will be impossible for any Congress Committee to do any useful work for the country unless it first puts its house in order.

Not Demoralized

There are, however, not a few good points about the present elections. The most outstanding, of course, is the willingness of a large number of Congressmen to offer their services, without any remuneration, for work for doing which a large paid staff is engaged on the occasion of Council and Municipal elections. These men, on the whole, performed their task with credit. When the Congress organisation began to function again in a normal way, many of its critics thought that that body was so demoralized by its hard experiences during the previous thirty months that few people would now venture to become even its primary members. But that prediction has been amply falsified by the facts revealed by the elections. Thousands in the city have enrolled themselves as members in a few weeks and thousands will continue to do so. It is, however, necessary at the present moment to be discriminating in enrolling members. Many persons, including boys and girls of sixteen and under, seem to have been enrolled as members only with a view to their voting for certain candidates, without any idea of their duties and responsibilities as Congress members. Till the Congress is thoroughly re-organised on sound lines, more attention will have to be paid to the quality than to the number of members.

Unconstitutional Opposition

Another regrettaole form of indiscipline in Congress ranks is the active opposition of certain Congress leaders and Committees to the considered decisions of duly constituted Committees. A glaring instance of this type is furnished by certain leaders in U. P. who contemplate an active campaign against the Council entry policy. At present we shall not at all consider the intrinsic merits of that much-discussed question. We shall confine ourselves here solely to its constitutional aspect. Those individuals who strongly oppose Council entry should either refrain from accepting any office or executive position or, if for any reason they think it desirable to accept such a position, should refrain from actively opposing the programme. That view has been stated by Congress authorities again and again and that very view is emphasised by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel in his reply to the statement issued by Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai threatening active opposition to the Parliamentary Board. The analogy of some Congress Committees not helping the old Swaraj Party is hardly helpful in the present case. Congress in the beginning only took up an attitude of benevolent neutrality towards that Party and a Congress Committee was not required to help it, though it was required not to hinder it. Now the case is quite different. The Swaraj Party as a separate entity has gone and Council entry has become an integral part of the Congress programme. All Congressmen are expected to help it. But conscientious objectors, while they may not give active help, should not actively hinder the programme while holding any office or executive position in a Congress Committee. Defiance of such an elementary rule of discipline is most deplorable and cannot be too strongly condemned.

The Only Possibility

The story circulated by the "Morning Post" that Dr. Ansari, of all Congressmen, is at present busy negotiating with Sir Samuel Hoare about the acceptance by the Congress of the White Paper on the condition of the safeguards being whittled down shows how utterly impossible it is for the Die-Hards of the "Morning Post" school of thought to understand the Congress attitude towards the White Paper. The Congress has from the very outset rejected the very basis of the White Paper. Moreover, no real understanding has been declared between Congress and the Government. In these circumstances it is inconceivable that Dr. Ansari or any other responsible Congress leader can carry on any sort of negotiations with Sir Samuel Hoare. Even apart from other considerations the incarceration of top leaders of the Congress like Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru and Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan must stand in the way of the first approach towards anything like negotiations.

Supposing negotiations of any kind can be opened in the near future, we doubt if they will lead to a settlement as things are. The Congress is now definitely pledged to the idea of a Constituent Assembly and there is obviously little chance of the present British Government accepting that idea willingly. That Government wants to impose upon India some scheme of its own with but a show of consultation with the unrepresentative "representatives" of India. On the contrary, as Maulana Abul Kalam Azad points out in a press interview, the "Congress cannot accept a constitution presented to us as a gift from another nation". It is impossible now to go back even to the Round Table Conference of 1931, which Gandhiji acepted as a compromise. Government have heedlessly killed the compromise. Congress automatically goes back to the twin principles of Independence and a Constituent Assembly.

Well Done Mandvi Ward!

A pleasing feature of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee Elections, that were held on Sunday, was that a number of women candidates contested them in several wards. This was quite inevitable. Those women of Bombay, who participated in the national struggle during the last four years, have rendered services which will not be forgotten by generations of Indians yet unborn. These services demanded recognition and we congratulate the voters of Mandvi Ward on electing three women members—Mrs. Hansa Mehta, Miss Safia Somji and Mrs. Urmila Mehta—to the B. P. C. C. We also congratulate the three women members on their well-deserved success.

THE ALL-POWERFUL

So the German pastors will now swear allegiance to Herr Hitler. In theory the Nazification of the Church has nothing novel or unprecedented in it. There is the instance of England herself. The Church has been "nationalised" with the King as the "Defender of the Faith." But looked at in the perspective of Dictatorship, the Nazification of the German Church is different from the "nationalisation" of the Church of England. Having already arrogated to himself the Presidentship of the Reich, the Spritual overlordship which Herr Hitler has had bestowed upon him now makes Nazi dictatorship complete both in theory and in practice.

DUAL SYSTEM IN HIGH COURT

Unfair And Costly

(BY JUNIUS)

The system of briefing two Counsel as it exists in Bombay is peculiar, unfair, expensive and unhelpful. The system in practice here seems to have been borrowed from the English practice; but, unfortunately, a bad job has been made of it. The privileges of this system are keenly maintained by the profession, itself, or rather by many of the seniors who definitely dominate the profession, as it is monetarily advantageous to them to do so. Without going into details of the English system, it is clear to those who know anything about it, that though the provision of the so-called "Senior and Junior" Counsel prevails there both Counsel take a definite part in the proceedings. The junior may be a specialist in one branch of law, or may work up the whole case specially in the direction of legal precedents, that is, he takes on the suit before it comes up for hearing and sees that is properly worked up. The senior is generally a good advocate, one who is proficient in the art of cross-examination, and is known for his brilliancy in advocacy.

It is this co-ordination in the work of senior and junior which definitely helps the progress of the case. By this system every junior gets a chance and does not have to wait for years together doing nothing and wasting his time in idle gossip in the Bar library as happens here. The senior may be paid a substantial fee but at least he does something for it in return.

Bombay System

The system in Bombay is bad, unfair and expensive. It is an abuse of the privilege granted to the profession. In suits in which the claim is over Rs. 10,000 the system sanctions two Counsel, but it is not a mere sanction, it is compulsion as generally a Counsel will refuse to accept a brief unless there is another Counsel with him. In the two Counsel briefs, the senior is marked at least two gold mohurs higher, but generally more, and in practice he often receives his fee for doing practically nothing. Generally both Counsel belong to the dominating section of the profession called "Seniors," and by mutual arrangement they decided which one is to conduct the case, and which one is to receive his fee for doing nothing. Generally all that the senior is to attend the conference, in which the attorney instructs Counsel and may even have to point out the more important points and draw Counsel's attention to the relative pages of the brief if Counsel has not taken the trouble of looking through the whole. When the suit is called on, the junior conducts it, and the senior, if he is free will look in occasionally for a couple of minutes and thus keep his fee and refresher running.

Money Thrown Away

If he is engaged in another case, he may not even look in at all in which case he is entitled to the fee of the first day only. Because of this system and its abuses, the litigant will insist on briefing two senior Counsel, so that at least one senior Counsel will be present to conduct his case, as, when there are two Counsel, by general custom the senior leaves it to the junior to conduct the proceedings. The litigant briefs two Counsel, and pays his fee to one just for the luxury of having another Counsel to attend his case; thus the fee paid to one of the seniors is money that has to be thrown away because the system insists on it. As a result the real junior never gets a chance at all, and he has to idle for the first seven or ten years of his career. If he happens to "devil" to a senior, he has to do all the hard work without receiving a pie in return. A number of juniors after wasting four or five years at the bar leave the profession in disgust and harbour a feeling of resentment against the senior section of the profession.

Though it is clear that the profession as a whole does not

(Continued on page 8.)

Our London Letter

THE RACE FOR RE-ARMAMENT

Baldwin's Sensational Statement On Foreign Policy. German Paper Thinks Britain Is Under Influence Of French General Staff.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

LONDON, August 4. (By Air Mail).

Only twenty years after the "war to end war" Mr. Stanley Baldwin, in the absence of the Prime Minister, spoke on Monday night as if another war were almost a certainty before many years pass. He defended the strengthening of the Royal Air Force as a necessity forced on Great Britain by tendencies in Europe, and while declaring that he saw no risk in the immediate future of a breakdown of peace, he insisted that "we might be in terrible jeopardy if we did not increase our armaments now". Thus war was the key-note of his keenly awaited speech. He was replying to the Labour Party's censure motion which described the Government's policy as "unnecessary" and calculated to jeopardise prospects of international agreement on disarmament.

The acting Prime Minister of England defended the increase of the Air Force on the ground that "to-day all our forces are not properly equipped. We must follow the example of others if we do not want to find ourselves in terrible jeopardy". In a remarkable passage that revealed the potential enemy in the mind of the British Government, he said: "Let us not forget that the old frontiers have gone, and when you think of the defence of England you no longer think of the chalk cliffs of Dover; you think of the Rhine. That is where our frontier now lies". The reference is to the Locarno Treaty, by which Britain is committed to the defence of the frontiers of France—and thus to a future European war.

What Did He Mean?

Mr. Baldwin's speech was disappointing in substance and in form. There is much difference of opinion amongst British politicians about the meaning of his statement on Dover and the Rhine. One school thinks he was only stating the commonplace of aerial strategy that as the range and speed of the bomber increases the attack must be met at an increasing distance from British shores, the distance at the moment being the Rhine. That was how the House of Commons accepted his statement. But others—including, of course, the French Press—think Mr. Baldwin was doing more than stating a strategical proposition—that he was acknowledging that existing circumstances of aerial warfare are driving Britain, whether she likes it or not, into common defensive action with France and Belgium, and into a revival of the 'Entente Cordiale'. Whitehall rejects the notion that Mr. Baldwin was foreshadowing any such revolutionary changes of British policy. It takes the Comons view that Mr. Baldwin was only canvassing the strategic necessities of Britain's present position entirely regardless of political implications.

A Clear Hint

However, Mr. Baldwin's statement was the most sensational statement on British foreign policy made by any British statesman since Mr. Asquith stood up in the House of Commons twenty years ago to make his historical announcement of England's entry into the War. He was much disturbed by the scalding praise of Mr. Churchill and by the scorn of the Labour Opposition. The speech is a clear hint that in the next war Britain's enemy is bound to be Germany, and the warm welcome given to it suggests at least that France puts such a sinister interpretation.

The Labour Policy

The debate which followed Mr. Baldwin's speech reveals the entire lack of any intention of the Labour Party to adopt any really effective policy against war. Major Attlee stated the basis of the Labour policy when he declared that his Party believed "the remedy lay in the absolute abolition of fighting air forces, in the international police force and in the internationalisation of civil aviation". The meaning of this statement is underlined by the leading article in the following day's "Daily Herald", which said: "The British people is perfectly ready to play its part in a system of collective security from which no country stands to gain more than our own. Among the Governments called upon to take such common action may be the British and the French. That is the only circumstance in which the public would sanction co-operation with France or any other nation in defence of world law

(Continued on page 14.)

Frankly Speaking

RELEASE HIM

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has been brought to Allahabad and allowed to stay at Anand Bhavan for a night in view of the serious condition of his wife's health. It is, indeed, some consolation to reflect that Government have at last decided to become aware of a grave fact which has been within the knowledge of an anxious public for sometime past. But Jawaharlal has not been released and we are surprised to learn from a report that Government actually sought to impose conditions on him. This is tantamount to an attempt to exploit a wife's illness and take advantage of the husband's very human mental agony. We wonder if the U.P. Government realise what they are doing. Sir Malcolm Hailey, we were told recently, was himself in favour of Jawaharlal's release. Here is his opportunity. What is more, Jawaharlal's unconditional release owing to serious illness in his family will be in strict accord with precedent. Let us hope the Dehra Dun rumour is true and that he will be released unconditionally at Allahabad.

HIS IDEA OF DUTY

The Director of Aviation does not regard it as his duty to make enquiries about Mr. Chawla. In fact this "servant" of India positively refuses to do anything. "He considers," says the Associated Press, "that the absence of news normally causes no anxiety and it is Chawla's duty to send information about his whereabouts." It does not occur to this gentleman that if "Beyond Sollum there is no information" it may be due to causes beyond the control of the Indian airman. It does not occur to this gentleman who eats India's salt that if there was no information "beyond Sollum" about, say, a Britisher, the Air Ministry would have moved heaven and earth to find the airman. This indifference to the life of the intrepid Indian would not have been possible on the part of the Director of Aviation if the Government of the country had been responsible to the people. It is difficult to write with restraint about the Director of Aviation's idea of his duty. Mr. Grant Govan of Delhi, however, seeks to explain differently the position of the Director on the basis of telephonic conversations. We do hope Mr. Grant Govan's version is correct. But the Director's optimism is a little surprising in view of the fact that although he has, as he says, wirelessed to all aerodromes there has been no information about Mr. Chawla now for a week.

TRAVANCORE BAN.

Travancore is regarded as one of the most progressive of Indian States. But then it is first and foremost an Indian State and has recently issued a fiat as if it considered a sharp reminder of the fact to be very necessary. Its administration has outdone the Government of British India in autocratic suppression of political activities. If the latter have banned the Communist Party, Travancore has gone a step further and banned the Indian National Congress itself also. Such objectionable expressions of autocracy on the part of even "progressive" States makes one wonder whether the Congress is well advised to leave States subjects and their legitimate rights and aspirations to the tender mercies of rulers who are not responsible to the people. The tragic irony of the Travancore ban is further emphasised by the fact that the administration enjoys the advantage of being guided by two "patriotic democrats" from British India, namely, Sir Md. Habibullah and that great Federalist, Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer.

"LA PERSE"

"La Perse", as an album descriptive of the manifold activities —educational, industrial, health, social and cultural of modern Persia—is an interesting document. It is beautifully illustrated and shows the many phases of advances modern Persia has made under the regime of H. M. Shah Reza Khan Pahalvi. The illustration in the album show the contrast in the life of old and new Persia, the public buildings and educational institutions replacing the old-fashioned "Sarai" and the "Madressa". Persia is, decidedly, changing—like all awakened nations of the East. And, Persia has, like most of the Asiatic nations, first to battle with the past traditions, to reconcile with the modern needs and evolve towards a future that is distinctive at once of its best cultural heritage of the past and of present national vitality. Perhaps, the illustrations of hybrid non-descript "modern" structures one sees in the album, if compared with the old mosque and minarets, art-crafts and world-renowned carpets of Persia, may lead one to pessimism. But Persia, the land of Firdusi, has enough vitality and heritage of beauty not to survive the onslaught of "modern" jerry-building. The album is a lucid resume of the national endeavour for advancement of modern Persia.

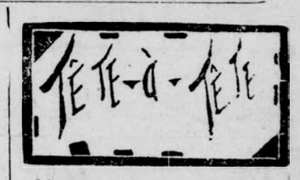
-PRESS VIEWS-

Discipline Or Disorder?

The work of the Congress Parliamentary Board is not rendered easier by the excursion from jail of Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai with the flaunting message that the Provincial Congress Committee should fight the Congress programme of entry to the legislatures. The Working Committee, with the authority of the Congress, and under the guidance of seasoned leaders, has decided upon the policy of capturing all the agencies of public life where franchise is exercised. We cannot ignore institutions that claim to exist by the will of the people. There may be defects in a collective decision, but once the decision is taken, no Congressman is free to follow a course that undermines its strength against the front of the opposition which all have to face. If anyone thinks that non-participation in the elections (which is the same as the boycott of our own people) represents the policy of wisdom, it is for him to secure the authority of the Congress. The method of "rocking the boat" is easy, but it strengthens no party, while all are exposed to the weakness and ridicule of disorder. This is not the time for dissensions in the camps, and only non-Congress elements will be profited by Mr. Kidwai's propaganda for despising the ballot box. A Congress decision entails an obligation on every Congressman which he cannot flout without loss of prestige to the national institution.—"Hindustan Times."

Congress Socialists

The Sardar challenges the new party to show a single act of constructive work that they have achieved. We do not think that this is fair criticism, in view of the fact that the party is only of recent growth. But that is no reason why they should not turn their attention more to the organisation of industrial and peasant labour than to the waving of flags and leading of strikes.—"Swarajya."



Of course Lord Willingdon is "very happy at returning to India." We can well appreciate his feelings. But if "India is in very good health" why bother to come here at all?

* * * *

Lady Willingdon said: "We are glad at returning to begin our work again.' Very kind of them we are sure. But isn't it just a little bit uncomplimentary to the "locum tenens' and his consort?

* * * *

Mr. Manubhai Pargi is reported to have been ex-communicated by the Jain community as a sequel to his marriage with Shrimati Vinodinee Nilkanth.

But hold. Don't rush to conclusion otherwise you too will be excommunicated. The crime of the young man lies not in marrying a second wife but some one who belongs to another caste. The marriage would have been quite all right if Shrimati Vinodini had belonged to the same caste. And—well, that's that.

* * * *

By the way, the "Indian Social Reformer" doesn't like our alter ego's observations on the Vinodinee-Manubhai. We don't know what exactly our contemporary is driving at. But we are prepared to agree with it because—tete-a-tete please—we consider every controversy—good, bad or indifferent—connected with marriage to be silly.

* * * *

Notwithstanding all that, we cannot help noting our contemporary's view that "The Hindu community or any other community for that matter has nothing to gain by smoothing the path for people to marry in haste and repent at leisure."

We beg to go a step further as a matter of fact. What ought to be done is to make the path too impossibly rough.

* * * *

But our contemporary has missed the real problem of the Vinodinee-Manubhai marriage. The young man's complaint seems to be that his present action really amounts to repentance in haste as a sequel to having married at leisure. It is this problem to which social reformers are invited to address themselves.

* * * *

According to the official circular the Nationalist Party has been formed "for the rejection of the White Paper proposals as a whole, that is, including those contained in the so-called Communal Award."

Then what is the difference with the Congress? But sorry, very sorry. We had forgotten the Constituent Assembly.

* * * *

Mr. N. N. Anklesaria is seeking, they say, re-election to the Assembly from Sjt. Bhulabhai's constituency of course. And to add to his miseries the poor M.L.A. doesn't know whether to stand as an "Independent" or a "Liberal." We sympathise. It is certainly a little difficult to adjust properly, at the eleventh hour, profession of political principles to the exigencies of the constituency. Mr. Ankelsaria, however, need not exercise his mind much over the dilemma. For either of the labels will ultimately serve the same purpose and lead to the same goal.

Still he might consult the Simla correspondent of Bori Bundar with advantage should he desire to ensure a very thoroughly decisive—er—result.

* * * *

The Fuel Oil Committee of the Assembly is reported to have supported the proposal for a levy duty on imported Russian oil. But we thought that Russian fuel was already completely banned in the interestt of the Empire and India!

* * * *

"Even such a great Doctor as you is not able to control the Heavens and stop the rain" said Gandhiji to Dr. Khare.

Our own grievance is that even great Doctors do not stop the monsoon influenza.

* * * *

Mistress: "I'm glad to know you will be staying on with me after you're married. Do I know the lucky man?"

Maid: "Oh, yes, ma'am. It's your son."

Starhemberg's Surprise Air Dash From Vienna

Secret Talks With Mussolini?

Much Speculation On Austrian Govt.'s Diplomatic Activities

ROME, Aug. 11.

Sgr. Mussolini and Prince Starhemberg conferred over an hour in a tent at Ostia Lido.

No indication was given as to the purpose of the meeting but it is believed, they have discussed the security of Austria with particular reference to the decision to make Heimwehr, of which Prince Starhemberg is the leader, the internal security police.

Several Heimwehr officers were also present.

SURPRISE AIR DASH

Prince Starhemberg's surprise air dash from Vienna only a few hours after Chancellor Schuschnigg returned to Vienna from Budapest caused much speculation on the two visits and the coming visit of Chancellor Schuschnigg to Rome indicates considerable diplomatic activity on the part of the new Austrian Government.—Reuter.

London Humiliates "Coloured" Athletes

British Hotels Refuse To Lodge Athletes Of Non-European Nationality Who Had Come To Participate In Empire Games

LONDON (By Air Mail)

"O M." writes as follows in "John Bull."

Until a few weeks ago I thought, in my ignorance, that the Colour Bar was a complex peculiar to the white savages of the Southern States of America, whose favourite sport is negro-lynching.

It has since been forced on me that not only does this utterly absurd prejudice exist in England, too, but also that it is so strong that it bars the doors of nearly every hotel in London even against coloured members of our own Empire—men and women of our own nationality and who are natural-born British subjects.

This is how I came to find that out.

Being connected with a Trinidadian newspaper I was asked to find a comfortable hotel in London for the West Indian champion long-distance runner, M. A. Dookie, entered for the British Empire Games.

It never occurred to me that this would present the slightest difficulty, and I was amazed to learn from the Empire Games Committee that they were having difficulty in finding accommodation for other athletes from the West Indies on account of their colour.

Here was another sort of Empire game. And what a game it is!

The obvious thing to do seemed to me to apply to the West India Committee, who, I thought, would be sure to have a list of hotels with no such prejudices. But there, to my further amazement, I was told that they had already written to no fewer than seventy hotels asking whether they had any objection to taking in coloured people from the British Empire. Two replies were received, stating that they 'did' object.

The West India Committee could not help me beyond giving me the names of two possibles, and the address of Dr. Moody, President of the League of Coloured Peoples, who, they said, might know of some others.

"We had the same difficulty in finding accommodation for the West Indies cricket team," they told me.

I telephoned the two hotels named by the Committee. At the first one the reception clerk hesitated when I mentioned West Indies, and asked me to hold the line while she conferred with the manager.

Then she replied, apologetically, "No, I'm sorry we can't take him." At the second one I asked for the manager straight away. There was no note of apology in the way he replied: "I can't have coloured men here. Wazat? No, not even Empire!"

If I had asked him to harbour a leper he could not have been more agressive about it.

Feeling very annoyed, I telephoned Dr. Harold Moody and asked his advice and assistance. He gave me a list of five hotels which he said, 'had' taken coloured people before, though that was no guarantee that they would take them now.

Much depended on the country from which their guests came—if there were any Canadians, South Africans, or, worse still, Americans in the place they would be sure to refuse.

With this scant encouragement I returned to my seemingly hopeless quest of finding accommodation in the heart of the Empire for a champion British athlete.

I approached in all something like twenty hotels. Except for one, which was too expensive, I drew blank every time.

To my opening question: 'Have you any objection to taking coloured guests from the British Empire in your hotel?" some receptionists were apologetic, some were indignant that I should have asked such a question, while others tersely replied, "Yes we have!" and rang off. Sometimes the dialogue savoured of musical comedy.

One good lady, after a lot of hum-ing and ha-ing, left me to confer at some length with the manager. When she came back after a time she said: "Well, it all depends where he comes from. Is he 'very' dark?"

"One comes from Trinidad, but there might also be some from elsewhere in the West Indies. But I'm afraid they omitted to send us a colour-chart with their entry forms."

The sarcasm was quite lost on her. "Oh!" she said with an audible shudder, "from the West Indies? Ye. . . es, they are 'very' dark I feel sure. No, we really could not" I'm afraid."

Another manageress also wanted assurance about the precise shade before committing herself.

"Well," she said in a very cautious and condescending tone, "we might," you know, if he is not 'too' dark."

But by this time I, too, had become terse and indignant, and I replied very tartly that I could give no guarantees about shades, and rang off.

Thoroughly exasperated and not a little sickened by this feeble-minded pharisaism, I called up Dr Moody again.

Fortunately he has a sense of humour, and he chuckled softly when I told him of some of the replies I had received. But there was a note of sadness in his voice when he said: "I am not surprised. I know what it is like from long and unpleasant experience."

He gave me one more address—a boarding-house in Bloomsbury. And there, at last, I found accommodation with no provisos as to shade or land of origin.

But I learnt that this house was one of the rare exceptions—an experiment that was being made by a broadminded woman to see whether, after all, it was not possible to break down the colour bar.

It appears that it is not so much the boarding-house keepers as their guests who object. It has so often happened that on the arrival of a coloured man—no matter where he comes from—every other guest in the house has given notice and left immediately.

"We don't mind in the least," several of them told me. "But we have to safeguard our living. Any number of boarding-house keepers have been ruined through this colour prejudice."

What is still more amazing is that Empire athletes, whom one would expect to be sportsmen, should put up a colour bar among themselves.

I have been told that some members of teams from the Dominions have definitely refused to have coloured Empire athletes in the hotels where they are staying.

And I have seen for myself that few will fraternise with the coloured representatives from the Colonies I understand that the South Africans refused to hold the Empire Games in their country if coloured men were to be invited to compete.

This antagonism towards the coloured members of the Empire is apparent even in English hospitals. Coloured women—many of them cultured and beautiful—come here to learn nursing.

In some places they are refused admission for training. In others they are allowed to study for their diplomas—but they are not allowed to earn their living in the hospitals once they become qualified.

If my experience of the attitude of the London hospitals is typical, coloured doctors must find it next to impossible to get together a practice. For only last week I went to a big London hospital and asked them to recommend me a good doctor in my neighbourhood.

"There is only one we can recommend," I was told. "But he's coloured, so of course you won't want him."

In France any member of the French colonies has exactly the same rights and status as a Paris-born Frenchman. He can become a Cabinet Minister even if he was first a coolie. He can even become President of the Republic. There are several coloured Deputies in the French Parliament.

But in London, the very heart of the Empire, of which we are so proud, they are treated as pariahs.

12,000 WORKERS DOWN TOOLS

American Aluminium Company Deadlock

(Special Cable)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.

Twelve-thousand out of 15,000 workers of the Aluminium Company struck work.

Major factories in three of the States have been shut down, one being partially closed.

Both sides expressed willingness to negotiate.

POLISH MINERS' STRIKE SEQUEL

200 Men, Women And Children Deported From France

(Special Cable).

PARIS, Aug. 11.

Two-hundred Polish men, women, and children, were deported from France owing to Tuesday's Police miners' strike were Lens, when French Miners were held as hostages by the Poles thousand feet underground and the mine-gear was smashed. Their furniture was sold at auction, each miner receiving 300 Francs, and a free railway ticket.

One couple married this morning and the deportation will afford them honeymoon.

WINDFALL FOR BERLIN TRAM CO.

Deficit Turns Into Profits Sequel To Dollar Devaluation

(Special Cable).

BERLIN, Aug. 11.

The lucky windfall caused by the devaluation of the Dollar resulting in the decline of the Mark value of company's Dollar loans, enabled the Berlin Tram Omnibus Underground Company turn the deficit of 13 million marks last year into a profit of 629000 in books. The Nazis were disappointed at these figures as, much was hoped from the installation of Engles, Nazi Commissioner for the company, but traffic receipts declined from 149 in 1932 to 136 millions. The public meanwhile complain that the services have not improved as promised.

German Consul At Calcutta

BERLIN, Aug. 11.

Baron von Cwwachendorf, Minister, Luxembourg, has been appointed Consul at Calcutta. Reuter.

Anniversary Of Weimar Constitution

BERLIN, Aug. 11.

To-day the anniversary of the Weimar Constitution hitherto celebrated all over the country passed over silently by the press except a sarcastic comment by the Deutsche Zeitung.—Reuter.

DROUGHT HAVOC IN U. S.

Heavy Casualties Due To Heat

RAINS PROVE GOD-SEND OVER WIDE AREA

(Special Cable).

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.

Rains have relieved a wide area from scorching heat but Missouri, Kansas and South-West continue to swelter. Thermometer at Oklahoma registered 118 degrees and at Missuori 110.

The 21 year old drought record at Dallas, Texas, was broken by a 97-days' drought with only .78 inch of rain.

Hitherto 53 have died of heat in the middle-west.

AVIGNON TRAIN DISASTER

Smash Casualties Mount To 6 Dead And 35 Injured

AVIGNON, Aug. 12.

It now transpires that six died and 35 were injured in the train-smash.

The accident occurred, when one of the coaches of the Geneva-Ventimiglia express derailed as the train was entering the station. Four succeeding coaches also left the rails, and struck a goods train.

A tremendous crash at 4 a.m. followed the extinction of all electric lights at the station. Hiss escaping the steam, shrieks and groans of the injured, marked the derailment outside the station of the express which is believed to be due to excessive speed.

All the eight carriages of the express left the rails.

The postal van next to the engine crashed into the goods train on the parallel line and the van was reduced to smithereens, the goods train being derailed.

All the four main lines was blocked.

Rescuers were hampered by darkness. Their task was to subdue the fire which broke out in the express engine. No British or Americans were involved in the disaster.—Reuter.

ANOTHER TRAIN SMASH HAVOC

BERLIN, Aug. 12.

Two were killed, 17 seriously injured and 143 slightly injured in the collision of two passenger trains at Halle, Westphalia. No foreigners were among the victims.—Reuter.

Wonderful Feats Of Memory

BARODA, Aug. 10.

Under the auspices of Baroda Gujarati Sahitya Sabha, Mr. Dhirajlal Tokersee Shah, Editor of "Jain Jyoti," performed wonderful feats of memory, which included big multiplications, magic square, arranging sentences from disordered words, etc.

Prof. Trivedi of Baroda College presided.—United Press.

PROHIBITION OF 'PATASSE' IMPORT

Causes Mild Sensation Among Commercial Classes

PONDICHERRY, Aug. 11.

An official announcement has been made in the "Journal Official," the French India Gazette, prohibiting the importation, manufacture and sale of fire-works called "patasse" in the French India limits from January 1, 1935.

DANGEROUS

This order has been passed by the French Government in view of the recommendation of the Revenue Department and under the Explosives Act, 13 of August 24, 1875, stating that the materials used in equal parts in the manufacture of the said "patasse" namely potassiom chloride and arsenic bisulphate are said to be dangerous to the public safety.

SAVE PUBLIC MONEY

It may be recalled that for Deepavali and Karthigai festivals, Frech India hitherto used imported crackers in several thousands including a special variety called "electric crackers" worth several thousands of rupee specially from China. Hence the present order has set up a sensation among the commercial classes, though this may lead to a public economy to a certain extent.—United Press.

COMPLETE SWARAJ ONLY

"India Will Accept Nothing Less"

MRS. NAIDU ON FIGHT WITH REACTIONARY FORCES

MADRAS, Aug. 12.

"We will be satisfied with nothing short of independence and complete freedom for the motherland," declared Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, addressing a crowded meeting this morning.

She added that workers and leaders might come and go, but the Congress would remain for ever, because it stood fast by the principals and lofty ideals embodied in its constitution.

Adverting to the Council entry question, she said that it was in response to the growing demand of the people that the Parliamentary Board, which was a wing of the Congress, had been constituted to fight those reactionary elements and forces which were creating conditions that would destroy the nation itself.

Mr. Rajagopalachari, Mr. Satyamurti and others also spoke, appealing to the people to support the Congress in the forthcoming elections.—A. P.

CHOLERA HAVOC IN C. P.

10,000 Deaths In 4 Months

NAGPUR (By Mail.)

Heavy death-roll due to cholera which is steadily mounting every week has reached, according to a press note issued by the Director of Public Health, the figure of 1737 for one week ended August 4. It is feared that abnormal weather conditions aggravated the spread of the epidemic. Since the start of this scourge about four months ago, the appalling number of deaths in the province is roughly estimated at ten thousand.

Even now there are no signs of its abatement in the Chattisgarh division, where it is raging in most virulent form. In Nagpur, however, the situation which threatened to assume serious turn has now considerably eased. Prompt measures by the local health authorities succeeded in checking the disease.

Rains during the last three days have also proved helpful in bringing down the number of attacks as well as deaths.—A.P.

STOP PRESS

TEAM FOR FINAL TEST

LONDON, August 12.

Team for the final test will be selected from the following:—

Wyatt, Sutcliffe, Walters, Hammond, Hendren, Leyland, Ames, Allen, Verity, Bowes, Gover, Clark, Peebles and Gregory.

The team will be announced on the morning of the match.—Reuter.

HAMPSHIRE AIR CRASH.

LONDON, Aug. 12.

The trail of Caribou in which Reid and Ayling crossed the Atlantic crashed, while landing Hamble, Hampshire. Reid the pilot, and a woman passenger were uninjured, while Ayling was not aboard. The propellor wings were damaged.—Reuter.

FAMOUS ARCHITECT DEAD.

HAGUE, Aug. 12.

Death was occurred of Doctor H. P. Berlage, the famous Dutch architect, and pioneer of modern Dutch architecture.—Reuter.

ITALY'S REPLY TO GERMANY.

ROME, Aug. 12.

The question of raising the Italian Legation to Vienna to the rank of an Embassy will probably be discussed when Chancellor Schuschnigg meets Sgr. Mussolini next month.

Italy, will possibly appoint Sgr. Suvitch, the Foreign Under-Secretary or Sgt. Grandi, Ambassador in London as Ambassador in Vienna, thus countering the appointment of such a distinguished figure as Von Papen.—Reuter.

ARRESTS IN BERLIN.

BERLIN, Aug. 12.

A number of members of the Pastors Emergency Federation were arrested in Berlin and provinces for reading from pulpits to-day a message violently denouncing Reichsbishop Mueller and Synod.—Reuter.

PROGRESS OF ITKI SANATORIUM

Measures To Check Virulence Of Cholera

(From A Correspondent)

RANCHI, Aug. 10

The annual report issued by Dr. D. V. G. Mathu, superintendent of the Itki sanatorium on its Working states that it continued to make steady progress in all directions during the year 1933. The institution is still gaining popularity among the public of the province is evident from the numerous enquiries and the increased number of applicants for admission received from the different districts. Altogether 169 patients applied for admission but only 65 were considered suitable for Sanatorium care Of the 50 cases discharged 37 or 74 per cent were discharged with positive results viz 17 as 'arrested' 14 as 'much improved' and 6 as 'improved'. Of the remaining number 9 were stationary and 4 died Of the ten cases of the first stage cent percent were discharged with positive results viz. 9 or 90 per cent as 'arrested'; 1 or ten per cent as 'much improved.'

Of the ten cases in the second stage 90 per cent were discharged with positive results viz 80 per cent as 'arrested'; ten per cent as 'much improved' and one died Of the 30 cases in the third stage 60 per cent were discharged with positive results viz 40 per cent as much improved'; 20 per cent as 'improved'; 9 were stationary and 3 died. The favourable result obtained in many of the third stage cases is due to the adoption of such surgical procedures as artificial pneumothorax, olethorax and phrenicexeres's.

Two years ago a course of lectures in tuberculosis was instituted the sanatorium under the auspices of King George Thanksgiving (Anti-tuberculosis) Fund. This course is meant to supplement the instruction given in tuberculosis at the college to the undergraduates of Patna Medical College. The sanatorium is situated nearly 13 miles away from Ranchi.

JOINT SCOUTS CAMP FIRE

A jolly good camp fire was held lately in the Drill Shed of Zilla School. The scouts of all the troups of Ranchi and those of Kanke joined the same. They numbered about two hundred. Mr. P. C. Choudhuri I C. S. Sub Divisional Officer, Ranchi and other prominent members of the town graced the occasion. The Kathi Nach of the Training School Troup, the false alarm by the Zilla Troup and B. N. W. Railway by the St. Pauls and the caricature by the Berkley Hill Troup were enjoyed the most.

Mr. Choudhuri expressed his pleasure in receiving the items and assured the Scouts Association of Ranchi to do his best for the improvement of the Scout movement in Ranchi. He further reminded them of the great advantages Chotanagpur Scouts had in utilising the jungles close by, for camping and hiking.

MENTAL HOSPITAL

The report issued by Col. O. A. R. Berkley Hill, Medical Superintendent European Mental Hospital, Ranchi reveal some of the most interesting experiments regarding the treatments that have been carried out in institution in the year 1933. Several of these experiments have proved useful, particularly hydrotherapy and occupational therapy. During the year 43 patients were discharged as recovered or improved all of whom had uundergone occupational therapy. In view of this additional occupations been made for physical culture and training in music. The sale proceeds of articles manufactured in the occupational therapy department during the year increased from Rs. 1374 in 1932 to Rs. 1742 in 1933.

One case of acute mania, as the report says, was treated with blood taken from another person suffering from Malaria (benign tert on). The immediate result was a slight improvement which has subsequently been maintained. Further it states 'During the year a report on some recent work of an eminent French woman Psychiatrist in Paris came to our knowledge. The raison d'etre of this form of treatment is the lowering of the strength of the force of repression and the stimulation of the unconscious during light narcosis with a view to affecting contact with buried complexes and memories. This French observer had published a report on series of investigations with different drugs known to be capable of stimulating and increasing psychics activity The drugs she found most efficacious in this respect were cocaine and either.

One patient a woman was selected for this form of treatment. The result were eminently satisfactory and she was discharged shortly afterwards. Since her discharge she has written herself. Prior to her admission she had attempted suicide five times.

The total population of the hospital for the year under review was 257 (136 males and 121 females) against 271 (140 males and 131 females) in the previous year.

CHOLERA HAVOC

Despite of the promptness of the municipality Cholera is spreading slowly. A pretty large number of sweepers and Jamadars have been appointed to look after the city drains and public wells that are being disinfected. Out of 17 cases of cholera seven have proved fatal. Municipality is very active to combat the menace with all possible measures

In an informal meeting called by the Hon. Sir Ganesh Dutta Singh minster for Local Self-Government several measures were discussed that are expected to be adopted against the outbreak of cholera, in this town. It was decided at the conference to detail a staff of two municipal overseers, four Jamadars and 40 coolies under the Health Officer to attend to the sanitation of the town. The Director of Public Health, Civil Surgeon, Asstt. Director of Public Health. Health Officer, and Chairman and vice-Chairman attended the meeting.

PROSPECTS OF Ry. APPRENTICES

Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed's Questions For Assembly

SIMLA, August 11.

Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed, M.L.A., has given notice of the following questions:—

1. (a) Is it not a fact that Para 4 of the Regulations for Recruitment to Superior Revenue Establishment of the State Railways provides that at the expiration of the second period of training "fourth year," the apprentices will be examined and will be listed in order to merit on the results of this examination?

(b) Is it not a fact that in the Agreement between the candidates and the Secretary of State, it is stated in Para 7 that at the end of the training (end of 4th year's courses) the apprentices shall undergo an examination, and, if successful may be selected by Government for further training in the U. K.?

(c) Is it not a fact that contrary to the Government Regulation and contrary to the Agreement, apprentices were selected in the year 1934 without any examination by the Railway Board?

MINIMUM PASS MARKS.

(d) Did the Railway Board fix any minimum pass marks for qualifying in the examination? In the absence of minimum pass-marks, is it possible to asset whether a particular candidate has or has not qualified in the examination?

2. Is it a fact that Railway Board issued a circular on 20th July, 1934, that certain candidates did not attain the qualifying standard, and some were selected in direct order of merit without any examination at the end of the 4th year?

(a) Will the Government be pleased to mention the number of candidates admitted every year in Jamalpur Technical Railway School (Special Class Apprentices)?

(b) How many of these apprentices are selected for training in the U. K. every year?

(c) Are the apprentices who obtain minimum pass marks and are not selected for training in the U. K. eligible for appointments in the Railway services? Are they entitled to join the Railway Department in a grade above the one to which non-technical men are qualified?—United Press.

OFFICIAL & PERSONAL

The Governor of Bombay received the Chief of Phaltan at Government House, on Saturday.

Lady Brabourne attended a Performance of 'H.M. S. Pinafore' at St. Mary's School, Poona, on Saturday.

A Leaf From Mrs. Naidu's Life

A LINE OF VERSE THAT TRANSFORMED A CAREER

Readers' Views

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is really surprising to find how careers of great persons have been changed by the so-called "little incidents of life". A fall from a ladder or a sound thrashing by the teacher might revolutionise a boy's life. All great men and women owe their present position to some trivial incident of their lives.

Recently when Mrs. Sarojini Naidu addressed the members of the Mysore University Union she mentioned how a line of poetry that she read in her sixteenth year changed the whole course of her career from that of a poet to a nationalist.

. . . A blue Sussex sky and one of those green Sussex downs. The Indian girl-poet was sitting leisurely in an arm-chair with a book in her hand. The book was a presentation from her poet-friend, the well-known Arthur Symons. Along with the book was a note: "My dear little girl-poet, read this book of verse and seek inspiration in it". The girl opened the book at random and a line caught her eye. She read it at first and then grew rapturous as the meaning downed on her. The line ran "man is a god who is afraid to be God." She read it again and again. It broadened her vision. She began to view life from a new angle. We owe the Sarojini Devi of to-day to this line of verse. Little Circumstances! What an irony in words!—Yours, etc.,

M. N. SRINIVASA IYENGAR,
600, College Road, Mysore.

Meat Diet And Vegetarianism

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—As there is a great controversy going on in the columns of the "Chronicle" about meat diet and vegetarianism. I hope you will spare for me some space to express the opinion of the western people as an given in the "Vegetarian Messenger" and Health review, and official organ of the Vegetarian Society of Manchester, established as early as 1847. In the Editorial of the said journal the following appears:—

Of the many fallacies concerning vegetarianism, the statement that the eating of flesh is necessary in order to gain strength is one of the most thoughtless! The assumption has no basis beyond one of prejudice, the custom of flesh-eating in certain parts of the world leading people to believe that health and strength cannot be maintained without consuming flesh of some description. Leaving out of account the fact that the strongest animals are vegearians—the horse, gorilla, elephant, rhinoceros, etc. —some of the strongest men, and races live exclusively on a vegetarian diet. It is no argument to suggest that because a certain vegetarian race, e.g., the Akikuyu of Africa is physically inferior to a flesh-eating race, e.g., the Masai of Africa that the case against vegetarianism in relation to physical fitness is proved. The Gurkhas of North West India could be cited as a good example of a vegetarian race physically supesior to the Masai.

A true comparison of this kind can only be made by taking into account the various influences responsible for each races development e.g. climate, habits, hereditary and social conditions. But the important fact remains—that so long as we have examples of men and races living on vegetarian diet and whose physique leaves nothing to be desired, the meat for the strength fallacy is disproved. A further testimony to the efficacy of a fleshless diet is to be found in many fine examples of life vegetarians whose intellectual and physical activities are beyond question. Moreover, the remarkable successes of members of vegetarian cycling and athletic club—against all comers—together with the competitive experiments carried out by Prof. Irving Fisher of Yale University, have demonstrated the superiority of a vegetarian diet for feats of endurance and prolonged muscular activity.

The body requires for its sustenance and repair certain food elements, namely, protein carbohydrates, mineral salts, and vitamines and all these are obtainable in an adequate, cheaper, and purer form from the vegetarian kingdom. Under such circumstances the use of meat is entirely unnecessary.

Killing for food is but a small part of the many miseries inflicted on animals, but it is by far the most universal, for nearly every man, woman, takes part in it. It begets a strange and terrible notion that animals were made to be killed and eaten and that we have a perfect right to exploit them as we wish and to a do whatever we like with them. It is thus the root of countless other cruelties which can never be effectually eradicated until flesh eating becomes a thing of the past). The Rev. E. F. Udny, M. A. President of the Ahimsa Crusade.

"I do not rank the use of besh food as of first rate importance for health. I admit that health appears possible on nothing but a besh dietary, if, like the Eskimo, one is prepared to eat it mainly raw, together with the blood, entrails, excretary organs and any bones one can chew. The question as to whether we shall eat flesh is not in my opinion so much a physical one. It is a moral and a spiritual one. It is repugnant to any one to take life personally, it is wrong to require another to do so. The index of the conscience should be enough and for clear seeing people who wish to live to the highest it is enough.—Dr. Thomas Robertson of Glasgow.

Six prominent doctors including Hon. Dental Surgeon to H. M. the King, President of the Dental Assoiation, Dean of the Edinburgh Dental Hospital and others have in a bulletin titles "Care of the Teeth." mentioned the following:—

"Many diseases have their origin in infections of the mouth and it is interesting to us to note the foods recommended for neutralising and removing fermentable particles from the teeth are fresh fruits, and raw vegetables, which themselves leave no formentable residue. Sound teeth are the result of living on natural food products rich in calcium and vitamines. "Flesh foods encourage dental decay and pyorrhoea.

Sir Harry Baldwin, C V O, M R C S L D S, Hon. Dental Surgeon to H. M. the King.

Master of wise and loving lore
Give us the open mind
To know religion means no more
No less than being kind.
Give us the mind to know our kin
That dwell in flock and herd
The heart to fight man's shameful sin
Against the beast and bird.

E. WHEELER WILCOX.

If for nothing else let the readers of the "Chronicle" abstain from flesh diet for the sake of Humanity as God has given men the greatest intelligence.—Yours, etc.,

MULCHAND U. PAREKH, B.Sc.
Vartej, Kathiawad,
August 5.

Language, A Nation-Building Factor

To The "Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The language problem has now-a-days assumed such a magnitude as to engage the keen attention of all the nations of the world, who are endeavouring to find out a solution which will in the long run, be conducive to the happiness of mankind and to the best advancement of the countries in all respects, i.e., politically, economically and socially. The importance given to this problem is largely due to the gradual evolution in the economic structure of the world. In the circumstances, it is not a matter for astonishment if India has also got some participation in indulging in such a complicated subject. It is a fact that the peculiar nature of our country is solely responsible for tackling any problem in connection with the same in a different light altogether. At present it cannot be denied that the system of having adequate knowledge at least in three prominent languages, viz., mother tongue or provincial, common or national and international, would to a great extent contribute to the spiritual and material prosperity of the Indian nation. An analysis of a simple definition of all these three terms would re-

(Continued on page 10).

INDIA'S FIRST PUBLIC SCHOOL

To Be Started At Chandbagh Estate, Dehra Dun

SIMLA, Aug. 12.

India's first public school will start functioning early next year. This is anticipated as a result of the decisions taken at meetings yesterday of the Public School Society, its Board of Governors and its Board of Management.

All the three meetings were presided over by Sir Joseph Bhore and a large number of members of the three bodies were present. The Society approved of the scheme for the establishment of the Indian public school at Chandbagh Estate, Dehra Dun, and accepted the various proposals of Sir Joseph Bhore to give effect to the scheme as early as possible.

A Selection Committee consisting of Lord Halifax (formerly Lord Irwin) as Chairman, and Sir B. N. Mitra and two others as members, was authorised to recommend a panel of four names to the board of management. From these four names the Board will select the headmaster, who would be asked to reach India by the end of the year.

In the meantime the Board of Management constituted yesterday would make the preliminary arrangements for putting Chandbagh Estate in order for starting the school. The Board of Management consists of Sir Joseph Bhore, Sir Frank Noyce, Sir Firoz Khan Noon, Sir George Anderson, Sir Firoze Sethna, Pandit Amarnath Atal, Mr. G. H. Spence and Mr. M. S. A. Hydary.

It is understood that the Society has received from parents numerous applications for putting their boys in the proposed school, which will be started with 150 boys, and it appears likely that the requisite number will be recruited before the institution starts functioning.—A. P.

B. P. C. C. ELECTION RESULTS

(Continued from page 1.)

the eight seats in the B (Mandvi) Ward, where the elections went on very smoothly. The method of election was the same as in the Municipal elections. On arrival in the booth on the second floor of Botawalla Building at Bhat Bazar, the voters were given their numbers. Voting slips were then issued to them which were to be dropped in the ballot boxes provided.

Each candidate was given a symbol. There was a steady flow of voters in the ward, and except for a few complaints of impersonation, the election went on without any incident. The outstanding feature of the voting in the Ward was the large number of Muslims—Khojas, especially women, and Bohras—who participated in the election.

AT BHULESHWAR.

In the "C" (Bhuleshwar) Ward, the arrangements left nothing to be desired. A big staff assisted the Polling Officer, and no difficulty was experienced by the voters in obtaining voting slips. Of the 23 candidates in this ward, Mrs. Maniben Chhabildas withdrew her candidature. Nearly 4,000 voters exercised their votes in this ward.

AT GIRGAUM.

The smooth conduct of the election at the D Ward was marred by an incident which occurred towards the close. The closing time for polling had been extended by an hour during the day. Mr. Lalji Pendse, one of the candidates, protested against this extension at a very late hour. Voting slips were, however, issued till 7-45 in accordance with the extension order, and voting was closed at 8 p.m. Shortly before 7-45, some persons, who also joined in the protest against the extension rushed to the polling booth and threatened to stop the election.

BALLOT BOX SURPRISE?

The election in this ward is likely to provide some surprises. The hope that Mr. Nariman will top the list is not likely to be realised. The first place might go to Mr. Ramdas Pratap. Of the four Socialist candidates in this ward, three are likely to be returned.

AT BYCULLA.

The place appointed for the election in the "E" (Byculla) Ward proved too small for the rush and scramble for voting papers. Added to this, was the confusion caused by one of the candidates challenging every voter who was not dressed in khadi. The complaints of the candidates were, that in the first place, the list of the voters was not complete; and secondly, the staff issuing voting slips was too inadequate to cope with the rush.

ELECTION SUSPENDED.

While these complaints were being investigated, it was discovered that a whole book containing voting slips was missing. The counterfoils of the voting slips did not show by whom the slips were issued, nor did they contain the signature of the voters. As a result the election in the ward was ordered to be suspended for a week.

AT "F" WARD.

The candidature of Mr. Jinabhai Joshi in the "F" Ward was challenged on the ground that his enrolment form could not be traced. Out of 44 candidates nominated in this ward, 18 withdrew. Polling was to have commenced at 7 a.m. but voters who turned up at that time found a notice saying that it would commence at 8 a.m. The early-comers lodged protests, and there was a stir.

Later when voting commenced, a complaint was made that volunteers posted inside the ballot room were canvassing for certain candidates.

An agreement was then reached whereby agents of candidates were posted along with the volunteers. This arrangement did not work long, as the volunteers withdrew as a protest, and polling had to be stopped for half an hour. Ultimately Mr. Nariman intervened and the arrangement was continued.

AT DADAR.

There were three polling booths for the G Ward. All the lady candidates in this ward received good support. The arrangements made in this ward were quite satisfactory.

Counting of votes has started and results may be declared to-day.

VOLUNTEER OFFICE

A meeting of Recruiting Officers will be held to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m. at the Congress House.

All those who have applied and been recommended for the Officers' Training Camp are asked to be present in the Congress House to-day (Monday) at 7 p.m. when the G.O.C. will make the final selection.

FRESH ELECTION FOR "E" WARD

The Secretary, Bombay Provincial Congress Committee writes:—

In "E" Ward Polling Booth, where the President Mr. K. F. Nariman, with the Secretaries Messrs. S. K. Patil and Abid Ali Jafferbhai, went for a second visit at about 11-30 a.m., they found that there were some complaints about the Roll as well as congestion, as both the space was too small for the great rush and the staff was also not able to cope with the work as it was found necessary to make certain re-arrangements and if necessary to employ additional staff, it was at first decided to suspend voting only for half an hour and re-start it after the re-arrangements were completed. However, in the course of re-arrangement, it was discovered that one book containing 100 voting slips was missing and on making further inquiries it was discovered that the number of voting slips apparently torn from the missing book were found in the possession of certain voters waiting outside the Booth: besides this glaring defect, some other minor irregularies were also noticed. Hence after consultation with the President and Office-bearers and the Polling Officer of the District Congress Committee, Mr K. F. Nariman declared that further election be deferred.

A fresh election for the said ward will take place as early as possible after making necessary arrangements.

We regret the inconvenience caused by this but under the circumstances there was no other alternative.

MUSLIMS AND ELECTION

League-Conference Parliamentary Majlis To help Candidates

SIMLA, August 12.

A meeting of the Council of the All-India Muslim League presided in the absence of Mr. Jinnah by the Hon'ble Raza Ali was held today, when a sub-committee was constituted to formulate proposals for submission before the Council meeting to be held to-morrow.

The sub-committee, it is understood, has drafted a resolution urging the prohibition of immigration of Jews to Palestine and stopping of repressive measures in Afghanistan.

A joint meeting of the executives of the All-India Muslim League and the All-India Muslim Conference was held later. It was decided to form a League Conference of Parliamentary Majlis for helping the election of those who adhered to the aims and objects of the League and the Conference.

A resolution was also passed confirming the resolutions passed at the former meetings of the Council fully accepting the communal award and accepting such portions of the White Paper as safeguarded Muslim interests.

INDUSTRIAL DEBTORS' INTERESTS

C. P. Govt. To Introduce Bill To Protect

NAGPUR (By Mail.)

An assurance that the local Government would undertake legislation to protect the interests of industrial debtors in the province was given to members of the Legislative Council who recently met here at a meeting of the Select Committee.

In view of this announcement the Committee decided to request Rao Saheb Fulay to postpone the consideration of a bill aiming at the above-stated object.

The Legislative Council had in its last session agreed to refer the bill to a Select Committee. Now that the Government itself is moving in this matter, it was decided to drop the present non-official bill altogether. It is expected that fresh legislation seeking to safeguard the interests industrial debtors in the province will be introduced on behalf of the Government in the January sitting of the Legislative Council.—A.P.

DUAL SYSTEM IN HIGH COURT

(Continued from page 6)

get any real advantage or benefit from this system, it is profitable to the select few, that is really to about ten seniors, who keep everything in their own hands.

No Advantage To Public

The public, too, get no advantage from this system, but, on the contrary, suffer a great disadvantage, for litigants have to pay heavily and even then do not get a satisfactory return. The fees given to one of the Counsel as mentioned above is money thrown away as far as the litigants are concerned.

There is no chance for a junior to work up the suit as it should be done. The Counsel who conducts the suit is often so busy that he hardly gets the time to go into details of the suit, and, therefore, more often than not makes a hash of it. This is only one aspect of abuse of this system. There are many others which will be detailed later on in further articles.

It is unfortunate that these points have not yet been brought up before the public, and no public opinion has been created against it, chiefly due to the fact that the juniors who suffer most, dare not expose the system.

TRAVANCORE COUNCIL BUDGET SESSION

TRIVANDRUM, Aug. 11.

The motions on the Budget commenced in the Sri Chitra State Council to-day when as in the Lower House grants for various departments were moved by respective officers.

Grants under Education, Public Works and Electric Department were made after discussion.

The Director of Public Instruction announced that the question of reduction of fees in schools was under consideration of the Government. Discussion on the motion of the Director of Industries for Grant had not concluded when the House rose.—A.P.

MAN BUYS GIRL, MARRIES HER & THEN SELLS HER

TINNEVELLY, Aug 7

A 17-year-old girl, Kamalam, made a statement before the Srivaikuntam Circle Inspector of Police that she was induced to accompany a woman to attend a festival at Tinnevelly, where she was sold for Rs. 50 to a man at Tinnevelly Bridge.

The man tied a thali (marriage symbol) round her neck, but after about a month he sold her to a hotel keeper for Rs. 110. The hotel keeper, she alleged in her complaint, dispensed with the old thali and tied a new one in its place, signifying her marriage to him. That was done against her will. She managed to send word to her father and was later restored to her family.

In connexion with the girl's complaint, the police have arrested a man named Travasi Chetty pending further investigations.

(Continued from column 7)

you the blemishes and not tickle you ears with praise for the good things that you have done.

WE WANT MEN TO USE SABARMATI ASHRAM.

A word about the Harijan Ashram at Sabarmati. It is a big thing. It is not being made full use of. It is no-body's fault. Poor Parixitlal is there, but it is beyond his capacity to conduct it. He has also to look into the work of the whole of Gujerat.

To turn this institution to the fullest use would be an immense task for any-body. The burden of conducting and maintaining it will be on trustees specially appointed. Many baffling problems arise there from day to day. You can now understand why we want men before we can make the fullest use of the big Ashram at Sabarmati.—United Press.

Harijan Service Is Full Time Job

Mahatma Speaks To Members Of Sevak Sangh

DELHI, (By Mail).

At the conclusion of the proceedings of the Harijan Sevak Sangh Central Board Meeting held at Kashi Vidyapith on 28-29th July, Gandhiji talked to the members at length. The following is a summary of the talk:—

There are two questions on which I have to speak to you—one in connection with the nature of the whole organisation, and the other in connection with the idea of having a training institution for workers for a period of life.

To take up the first question, I know there is a general desire to introduce an element of democratic-voting election, etc., in our organisation. I was torn between two opposities; but after having gone through this nine months' tour I have come to the conclusion that in an organisation like ours there is no room for election, democracy or anything of the sort. Ours is a different kind of institution. It is not a people's organisation in the ordinary sense. We handle money merely as self-appointed trustees, using it solely for the bentfit of the Harijans, and in such a way that it finds its way directly into their pockets.

Ours is an organisation formed with a view to do our duty by those whom we have despised. We are an organisation to give effect to the pledge given to the Harijans at Bombay by the great meeting held during my fast in 1932 under the chairmanship of Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya. The people who pay to the Harijan Fund, we assume, do so in a penitent spirit, and all we have to do is to utilise it for the Harijans.

To run an elective institution means expense and delay. Our aim is to distribute the funds among the Harijans with as little expenditure and delay as possible. We do not want any intervening medium between Harijans and ourselves. We are mere trustees, and the trust descend to those whom we appoint.

THOUSANDS USELESS WITHOUT COPPERS.

There are people who say the donors ought to have a voice in the administration. I should say they do not know. To me he who pays a pie is as much a donor as, say Sait Ghanasyamdas Birla who pays ten to fifty thousand.

It may be that the value of that pie is greater than the ten thousand rupees that Ghanshayamdas may give. I have seen in Orissa poor people untying their knot, and parting with their coppers. That has given me more hope and greater pleasure than thousands however willingly given. The thousands without the coppers would be of little use in this cause of self-purification.

But the thousands of the poor donors will never receive the vote. We do not even know their names. And still we are as much responsible to them as to the big donors, or more. We are a charitable institution depending for its existence upon honest and efficient management. And if we are to have the highest amount of efficiency, we have to select the best and the most honest workers.

PURELY RELIGIOUS MOVEMENT.

Having said this, I leave it entirey to you to decide. I look at the movement as purely religious, moral and humanitarian. It is to me purely one of reparation and penitence. I do not know to what extent all the lakhs of donors share with me the belief in the penitential character of the work. But so far as I am concerned, I would declare that there is nothing in my mind save the desire to expiate for the sins we have been guilty of all these years. Therefore I cannot think of the movement in terms of any political end. Not that it will not have political results, but we need not give a moment's thought to them.

The results will be surer, our relations with Mussalmans and other communities will be infinitely purer, if we keep only the larger end in view and do no other. I want every one to dismiss the thought from his mind that our aim has been to raise an army of six crores of goondas. That certainly is not how I would think of defending Hinduism. I am sure that it can stand against the whole world if it is purged of the curse of untouchability. This is no narrow movement, it is I hope the broadest of movements of our times.

IDEAL OF LIFE SERVICE.

The second question is easier. As a matter of fact it follows from what I have said. I believe in the ideal of life-service. I want servants whose sole ambition is to devote themselves body, mind and soul to the Harijan cause. If we had been thousand of such workers I make bold to say even if we had a thousand—we should have startling results. I would welcome a training institution for such workers.

RAW YOUTHS DISCHARGED AS ARTISANS.

In Pinetown near Durban in South Africa there is a transpist monastery. The rigour observed at that time now more than 30 years ago when I visited the place was very great. They had nothing like privacy for themselves; they had to get up at 2-30 a.m., they had purely vegetarian food; they strictly observed the vow of silence. Only two or three who had to go to market, or to speak to visitors could speak. All others had to work in silence. They were giving instructions to the Zulus. Their proselytization consisted in working among the Zulus and giving them the best of their life. They were workers for life. They were all learned Sannyasins. They added to their learning a calling. They were carpenters, smiths, porters, shoe-makers. They were all learned Sannyasins. Their monastery was a model of beauty, a veritable garden, with not a particle of dust anywhere and there was a sweet silence pervading the whole atmosphere. Zulu students were taken as raw youths, and discharged as accomplished artisans.

NEED OF TRAINING INSTITUTION.

My idea is to have a training institution of this type. If anything I would do better. But we are to-day fallen from grace. We used to have this rigorous discipline in our country, but we have not progressed, while they have progressed. They made researches and increased their heritage. If we can make anything like an approach to them I should be satisfied.

If we can get even five persons who are prepared to forget their father, mother and children and devote themselves to Harijan service, I would have them. They would form the nucleus.

But if we cannot aim so high, we may conduct an industrial home or a Harijan hostel in Karachi out of an endowment made.

He has got two teachers from Dayalbagh, (Agra), which has its own aroma and its own Western finish. The students are kept well, there is a good boarding house and a good dormitory. There are two departments—boot-making and tailoring. It is not a training institution but an industrial home. The Harijans there are conscious that they will not be discharged without being taught some handicraft, so that when they came out they will not be thrown on the streets. We may multiply such institutions.

We, Harijan workers, have not done justice to ourselves. Many of them are not workers even of a possible type They have not given their whole time to their work; they do it in a leisurely fashion. I have often asked them, "Do you read Harijan? They have said, No". Out of the three editions—English, Gujerati and Hindi. English and Gujerati are self-supporting; Hindi is not. Sufficient reception has not been given to these journals, though much labour is put forth in the preparation of these. Even in this preparation sufficient help is not coming forth. Workers do not send information and facts. They do not go in for a discussion of problems as they occur from day to day.

MANY DO NOT READ 'HARIJAN'

For, problems occur to workers and not to thinkers. If our workers were alive to their work, they would flood the editors with matter from which the poor editors might find it difficult to make selections. To-day they are starved. This is a worker's journal, for their guidance, and for the interchange of their thought. I do not want for it essays. I have been pained to be asked questions by workers who should find the answers in the journal if they were reading it carefully. But many do not read it at all.

If you do not read the budget of news collected in these pages, how are you going to hold the movement together? You must know what is being done by sister-organisations. We have not got messengers who will take the story of the vicissitudes of institutions from place to place it would be a costly medium. It is full of information but it can still be filled with more accurate information and greater variety.

AN INSPECTOR.

Please do not run away with the idea that I am not capable of recognising what little has been done. Nice things are there, but they need not be recounted. Virtue is its own reward. But I am an inspector. I must show

(Continued in Col. 5)

Congress Manifesto "Reactionary"

RESENTMENT AMONG U. P. CONGRESSMEN

"Takes Us Back To Pre-Non-Co-operation Days"

ALLAHABAD, (By Mail).

Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, who is organizing a campaign against the programme of the election board went to Benares yesterday after meeting the local Congress men here. He returned to-day from Benares and issued the following statement to the press:—

"I met Pandit Sunder Lal with two or three other friends here yesterday morning and explained to them my attitude towards the programme of the parliamentary board. Pandit Sunder Lal is not taking interest in the elections but he agreed with me in my interpretation of the Working Committee's resolution on the Communal "award" and he also expressed his resentment on the threat of disciplinary action. At Babu Purshottam Das Tandon's place there were present almost all the prominent members of the new town Congress Committee. We had two hours' discussion on what our attitude should be towards the coming elections. Mr. Tandon's views are well-known. There was practically unanimity among all present that it would be the best course if the provincial Congress Committee decides not to associate itself in any way with the activities of the parliamentary board but at the same time there was an anxiety that we should do nothing which may create a division in the rank and file of the U. P. Congress Men. In order to secure unity it was suggested that I should see Messrs. Sri Prakasa, Narendra Deva and Sampurnanand at Benares, Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant at Naini Tal and Mr. Sri Krishna Dat Paliwal at Agra. At Benares I found that the election manifesto issued by the parliamentary board has caused resentment among the Congress men, who think it takes us back to pre-non-cooperation days. I am visiting Naini Tal to discuss matters with Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant after which I shall see Mr. Paliwal.

"I have not known of any decision of the Working Committee, which met with such a hostile reception from the rank and file of Congress men as its decision creating a parliamentary board composed of non-Congress men or such Congress men as had been opposed to Congress activites in recent years. So far as I know there is no difference of opinion among the members of the provincial Congress council in these provinces. Many of them recognize that the majority of the members should not have found any place in the Congress parliamentary board. They further realize that the programme laid down in its election manifesto is a reactionary one. If there is any difference of opinion it is as to how far it will be proper for one provincial committee not to take part in elections. There is no question of revolt. We are trying to take advantage of the autonomous authority of the provincial Congress Committee and I am sure we will practically unanimously decide at the next meeting of the provincial Congress council not to have anything to do with the coming elections. Some people think Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, Babu Mohan Lal Saxena and a few others have committed themselves too far to be able to withdraw from the contest. I know them too well to think so. I know Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant is not satisfied with the election manifesto. He is as anxious as anybody else to avoid a split in the province and the day we meet we shall find a formula to act unanimously.'

Mr. Kidwai is leaving for Lucknow to-morrow and will thence proceed to Naini Tal to see Mr. Pandit.

The move of Mr. Kidwai is reported to have caused a stir among the U. P. Congress men and there is the likelihood of an emergent meeting of the council of the provincial Congress Committee being convened to consider the new situation. Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant will be going to Cawnpore about August 16, in connection with the Congress Committee elections there. It is likely that the council's meeting may be convened there.

SPARE MAHATMA FAST ORDEALS

Joint Conference For Abolishing Untouchability Urged

"A High Caste Hindu" writes in the "Indian Sketch Weekly":—

All persuasion has not restrained Mahatma Gandhi from fasting. He has now embarked upon another self ordeal. He is observing this fast as penance against the action of certain Hindu volunteers towards the Harijan campaign which he is carrying on.

Mahatma Gandhi has always been a helper and a friend to the poor, the down-trodden. But since last year he has been actively engaged in the Harijans' cause, and has put his heart and soul in this crusade against untouchability. He has recently travelled throughout the country in furtherance of this cause and has indeed achieved a marvellous success.

The figure of the Harijan Fund and the enthusiasm in which it was pouring in are clear evidence of that success. It may not have the desired result immediately, but surely this tour of Gandhiji has softened many an orthodox heart and has stirred their feelings.

Mahatma Gandhi's fast must have created a profound impression in India as well as outside. Everyone is looking forward to what will happen next. Gandhiji has suffered so many hardships for the uplift of Harijans and now resorted to fast. And according to a recent statement of some doctors who have examined Gandhiji at Wardha, he is not quite fit to undergo this fast. It is very sad that Mahatma Gandhi should suffer so much.

AN AFFRONT TO SOCIETY

It was only recently that an attempt was made on Mahatmaji's life at Poona. Such fanatic acts and coercion cannot waver the Mahatma from this real and just cause of Harijans. Untouchability and segregation of Harijans from the rest of Hindus are not sanctioned by Shastras, or other holy books. They are human-made. These things do not behove the present civilisation and they are an affront to the society of to-day.

Where is the justification in keeping a Harijan aloof, not allowing him to worship God in the same temple with other high caste Hindus, and draw water from the same well? He is a human being like all the so-called high caste Hindus. He goes to the temple with as pure a heart as any other Hindu, perhaps purer. This sort of treatment to the out-cast and down-trodden human beings is very humiliating and can never be tolerated in modern society.

Untouchability is the blacket blot on the fair name of India and the greatest obstacle in the achievement of national aspirations. For the sake of humanity and for the sake of the country, it should be eradicated, and the sooner the better.

"A MODERN CHRIST."

The name of Mahatma Gandhi is regarded with admiration and reverence in countries out-side India, where he is held as the evangelist of "truth and non-violence" Dr. Temple, the Archbishop of York, once described Gandhi as "perhaps the greatest man now living and Mr. H. N. Brailsford wrote about him: "Mahatma Gandhi is a Saint. One glances in vain at the world's premiers and presidents for a personality worthy to stand beside Mr. Gandhi". While Mr. E. H. James an American journalist, wrote that Gandhiji was preaching a new religion.

He said, "Mahatma Gandhi is the only man in India to bring solidarity, new religion—a world religion. He is a great social and politicl reformer. He is apoch-making in preaching quite a new religion. He preaches non-violence and Satyagraha. He is a modern Christ. He is preaching a new moral Code, a new Gospel and new religion."

We cannot afford to lose this great son of India, the idol of the masses. The country wants his guidance, his leadership. Harijans want their Bapuji to be amidst them. He is their saviour and their hope. We can never allow such a valuable life to be sacrificed thus. One shudders at the very thought of it.

"CONFERENCE URGED."

It is for us, high caste Hindus, to spare Gandhiji from these sufferings, hardships and ordeals. The remedy lies in our own hands. The only way to do so is to take the depressed classes into our folds. Give them equal privileges in every walk of life; remove untouchability; open the doors of our temples to them; let them draw water from our wells and embrace them in our society.

Legislation is necessary for stamping out this social evil, but before any law is passed, it would be advisable to call a joint conference of social reformers and the orthodox section. And at such a conference the representatives of both the schools of thought would be able to discuss this problem and arrive at a definite soution.

Unless joint efforts are made to kill this social monster—untouchability—the chances to get rid of it are quite remote.

COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE OTTAWA PACT

S. I Commerce Chamber Urges Publication Of Govt. Document

MADRAS, Aug. 10.

Dewan Bahadur Govindadas Chaturbhujadas, President of the South India Chamber of Commerce has wired to the Legislative Assembly Committee, appointed to investigate the Ottawa Agreement and its effect on trade, to publish and circulate the document placed by the Government before the committee, prior to the committee's discussion on the matter and reaching at conclusion over them.

The Chamber has also addressed to the Secretary of the Federation of the Indian Chambers of Commerce with regard to the effect noticed in this presidency by the Ottawa Agreement.

DANGER OF DEPENDENCY.

In the course of the latter communication the Chamber points out that it was a great danger for India to drift into a position of greater and greater dependencies either for import or export trade upon the United Kingdom. In many commodities, India was unable to take advantage of the preferential duties because of the competition of the empire countries in the British market.

Further, the Chamber says that India was gradually losing direct relation with other countries by encouraging the unreported trade of Britain at the expense of India and that the reduction of Indian imports from non-empire countries was not only curtailing their power to buy from India but also provoking them to retaliate by tariff and other custom reductions on Indian goods.

BRITAIN'S SYSTEM OF REBATE

It should also be noted, the communication runs, that Britain having entered into similar agreement with other empire and non-empire countries giving preference in respect of their goods with net benefit to India, that preference was fast disappearing. This circumstance was further aggravated by the fact that Britain had adopted a system of rebate as a set-off against higher duties on certain non-empire goods like linseed oil exported from the United Kingdom. The omission of Indian raw cotton and rice from preferential treatment was a very serious gap in the reciprocal arrangement. What increases took place in their export during 1933 could only be taken as a temporary gesture of good-will and not an permanent feature which will continue independent of any preferential treatment.

So far as Britain declined to offer preferences for those two commodities, the communication concludes, the Ottawa Agreement should be condemned as an entirely unilateral arrangement.—United Press.

Our Kottayam Letter

SUIT ON BREACH OF MARRIAGE CONTRACT

An Absconding Munsiff

(From Our Correspondent.)

KOTTAYAM, August 10.

A very interesting matrimonial case is filed in the First Class Magistrate's Court at Alleppey. As the plaintiffs and defendants are the members of East Coast Brahmin community and as such cases are very rare among them, this has attracted the attention of every class of people. The summary of the plaint is as follows:—

On last July a marriage between the son of Mr. Javantheeswara Iyer, a Vakil at Alleppey and the daughter of Mr. C. S. Krishna Iyer, a retired Police Inspector was agreed. According to the social custom of the Erahmins "Nechitha Thambulam" ceremony was also performed. On the day fixed for the marriage Mr. Javantheeswara Iyer with his son and relations made preparations to start to the brides house at Chenganacherry, a place twelve miles from Alleppey. At that time a letter was sent to Mr. Javantheeswara Iyer through a messenger of Mr. Krishna Iyer, that owing to some objection the marriage could not take place. This is the cause of the present litigation. The suit is filed against Mr. Krishna Iyer, his wife, and two sons under sections 407, 418 and 419 I.P.C. and the plaintiff has asked for a sum of Rs. 5,000 as the loss he incurred for the marriage preparations.

VILLAGE OFFICER ABSCONDS.

The Proverthicar—Village Munsiff of Southern Division of Kayancolam, a place 48 miles away from Kottayam is reported to have absconded with two thousan rupees. Hearing this the Tahasildar immediately visited the village cutcherry and inspected the records. It is said that the Tahasildar found out, a sum very near to two thousand rupees is misappropriated.

In one of the tables a letter addressed to the Tahasildar was found out. "If you do not find me, please don't search me anywhere". This was the letter and it was signed by the village omcer. The Tahasildar has reported the matter to the Police who are now making inquiries.

DAMAGE SUIT FILED.

The widow and children of the Nair who was recently killed in a motor accident near the Kottayam town have now filed a damage suit for two thousand rupees in the District Court, Kottayam.

Our Baroda Letter

RED FLAG UNION BUILDING SEIZED

Special Magistrate To Hear S. C. Forecast Co. Case

(From Our Own Correspondent).

BARODA, Aug. 11.

After the promulgation of the order of the Government of Baroda, banning "Lal Bavta" (Red Flag) movement, the police authorities took possession of literature, leaflets, etc., from Madanzampa and Wadi locality offices of the Red Flag Union, and the buildings are taken over by the police.

The leading organisers of Sayaji Mill strike have given undertaking dissociating themselves from the Lal Bavta Movement, declaring the strike at a purely local struggle. Their main grievances are: (1) restoration of wage-cut, and (2) transfer of a particular head-jobber who is alleged to be harassing the workers.

The Government of Baroda, after fully investigating the Sidhpur Cotton Forecast Co's case, has appointed a Special Magistrate to hear the case, and a prosecution has been launched against Messrs. Chhatriwala, Mannuwala and Broachwala, according to Section 270 of the Penal Code, and against Sheth Kera, under the same section along with sections 502 or 507. Mr. P. V. Mehta, the Assistant Legal Remembrancer, has been appointed Special Magistrate to conduct the case, and the balance of the Company amounting Rs. 17,628 will be treated as "muddamal." and disposed off accordingly.

Our Poona Letter

HEAVY AGENDA FOR POONA SESSION

Harijan Youth Murdered In Broad Day Light

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Aug. 12.

The Bombay Legislative Council opens for its monsoon session here on the 13th of August i.e. coming Monday. The agenda of the session contains seven official bills, 21 non-official bills and over a hundred resolutions on matters of public importance. The session is expected to last at least for three weeks. From among the official bills, the Conciliation Bill seems to have attracted a fairly large number of amendments and strangely enough forty of them from one honourable member. The Bill is expected to provide a lively debate in the House. A fairly large number of M.L.C.'s have already arrived here for the session.

HARIJAN YOUTH MURDERED.

A gruesome murder of a young Harijan (Chambar) motor-mechanic in broad daylight on Aug. 10, in the village of Bhamburda, a suburb of Poona, created quite a sensation in the city.

MAN BEATEN TO DEATH.

Two Pathans, it is reported, have been taken into custody by the police for alleged belabouring the man with bamboo sticks to death.

It appears that the deceased had been to the Pathans about some debt.

Later on, the deceased and the Pathans—all of them were proceeding on foot to the liquor shop in the locality when the Pathans are alleged to have attacked him with sticks and to have beaten him to death.

The deceased, it is understood, had his ribs broken by the severe thrashing.

ACQUITTED ON APPEAL

A. J. Commissioner Holds Conviction Bad In Law

NAGPUR, Aug. 11

Dhannalal Marwari of Amraoti who had been convicted and mulcted Rs. 250 under the Public Gambling Act by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Amraoti, has been acquitted on appeal by Mr. Staple, Additional Judicial Commissioner, Nagpur.

In the course of the judgment, the Additional Judicial Commissioner, observed:—

"It is practically admitted by the learned standing counsel for the Crown that this application for revision must succeed on the additional ground urged, namely, that the Public Cambling Act III of 1867, had not been applied to Berar according to provisions of section 2 of the Act. The prosecution of the applicant under section 3 of the Act was, therefore, without jurisdiction.

"According to section 2 of the Act III of 1867, the notification must be in three successive numbers of the official Gazette, and it was admitted in the court that only a single notification was made with regard to Berar. Such a notification would not be sufficient under the Act.

NEED OF NOTIFICATION

"Under section (2) of the Public Gambling Act (Central Provinces Amendment) Act of 1927, the sections of the Act other than section 3, shall come into force in areas to which the sections of the Public Gambling Act of 1867 have been extended, by notification under section 2 of that Act.

"The Amending Act, therefore, clearly does not do away with the necessity of notification and it must be held that notification as prescribed by section 2 of the Act of 1867 is necessary before the sections of that act can be applicable to any area in these provinces.

"On this point, therefore, the application must succeed, and it must be held that the trial and conviction of the applicant are bad. I, therefore, set aside the conviction and direct that the applicant be acquitied and set at liberty. The fine, if paid, will be refunded."

Sir Mooropant Joshi Advocate, appeared for the applicant and Mr Vivian Bose, Government Advocate for the Crown.—United Press.

ABOLITION OF DEOLI AGENCY

Effect Of Financial Stringency

JAIPUR (By Mail)

Consequent on the abolition of the Agency of Deoli, including Haroti and Tonk, due to financial stringency, a re-distribution of States among the different Residencies has been announced.

The Residencies of Jaipur and Jodhpur, amalgamated some years ago as a measure of economy, have been re-separated. Lt.-Col. H. M. Wightwick, formerly Political Agent at Deoli, has been appointed Resident at Jodhpur, has proceeded to Jodhpur to hand over charge of the Jodhpur Residency to Col. Wightwick.

With the resuscitation of the Jodhpur Residency the States of Danta and Palanpur have been transferred to the new Residency from Jaipur. The States of Tonk and Shahpur, previously under the Deoli agency, have now been assigned to the Jaipur Agency. Bundi and Jhalawar States will henceforth be under the jurisdiction of Bharatpur Agency, where Mr. L. E. Evans is the Resident. The State of Alwar has been transferred from the Bharatpur to the Jaipur Residency.—A. P.

Hartal To Protest Against Proposed House-Tax

BARODA, Aug. 11.

The people of Kadi observed hartal for one day as a protest against proposed imposition of house-tax and passed a resolution of protest at a public meeting.

Similar meetings were held in Vadnagar, Navsar and other places and protested against it.—United Press.

TO AVOID UNSEEMLY PARTY FEELINGS

Socialists Resign From Congress Committee

DOHAD, Aug. 11.

Confirmation is now available of the resignations of 7 socialists and youth workers from the local Congress Committee.

It appears that some sort of a compromise between the two wings was arrived at some time back but subsequently a breach was reported. Hence the aggrieved party resigned in a body.

It will be recalled that local committee comprises 11 members, out of which the majority has resigned, to avoid unseemly party attacks.—United Press.

Meerut Socialists Discuss Future Programme

MEERUT, Aug. 11.

The Congress Socialist Party, Meerut, has started its work in right earnest on return of Pandit Algurai Shastri, its president. A party consisting of Pandit Algurai Shastri Sjt. R. S. Vidyarthi, Mr. Ratan Prakash and Maulana Gulam Siddiqui is busy in collecting funds for them.

An important party meeting will be held to-day evening to draft and discuss its future programme.—United Press.

G. I. P. RY. WORKERS' GRIEVANCES

Men At Ajni To Work Extra Hours On Same Wages

(From A Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Aug. 11.

A crowded meeting of the G. I. P. Railway workers was held under the auspices of the G. I. P. Railway workers' union, Nagpur, on Tuesday, at Ajni, with Sjt. H. Mohanlal in the chair, to protest against the increase in the working hours of the Carriage and Wagon staff, at Ajni, and the revision in the timings of the local trains, running between Ajni and Nagpur, thereby causing inconvenience to workers in other departments also.

The cause of the dispute is that prior to 1-8-34, the duty roasters introduced for the carriage and wagon men had already effected an increase of an hour in the daily working hours, and the roasters which have now come in force from 1-8-34, have further increased the working hours by 15. These duty roasters are so inconvenient, that the workers have to leave their homes at 7 a.m. in the morning, and they are not able to be back at home till 7 p.m.

EXTRA WORK WITHOUT ANY REMUNERATION.

Thus they have to be away from their homes for about 12 hours. The increase in the duty hours is effected with a view to get more outturn of work, and to avoid recruitment of more staff, and for the furtherance of this object, no consideration whatever has been placed on the workers' appeal.

The reply of the Divisional Superintendent, Bhusawal, is absurd and a clear manifestation of ignorance of the circumstances arising out of the introduction of the new duty roasters, said Sjt Joshi. Abraham, Wagh and others in the course of their speeches and impressed upon the workers of the need of putting up a strong fight for the redress of their grievance.

Sjt. Ghanekar, the local secretary of the Nagpur Branch, who spoke last appealed to the workers to join the Union in large numbers, and compel the Agent to concede their demands.

18 MONTHS' PRISON LIFE & 75 Rs. FINE

Disappointed Suitor Stabs Bride

MADURA, Aug. 11.

How the rash act of a disappointed suitor ended in his conviction and award of 18 months' rigorous imprisonment was seen in a case disposed of by the City Magistrate, Madura on Tuesday.

One Kothalan allas Pariakaruppa Thevan of Vadakampatti stood charged by the Police of Checknurani with having caused grievous hurt to a girl named Pechi Ammal under the following circumstances

The accused, who claimed to be the maternal cousin of the girl claimed her hand in marriage but the offer was rejected by her parents. The accused took it before a panchayat, which recognised his claim but gave the girls parents the option of releasing themselves from such obligation by the payment of Rs. 100 and odd to the accused. The girl's Parents would not however abide by the panchayat decision but choose another bridegroom for the girl.

STABBED WHILE POUNDING

The accused took the matter to the notice of the D.S.P., but he refused to interfere. On the morning after the feasting of the bridegroom's party in the bride's house and the payment of the bride's fee preliminary to the marriage the accused is alleged to have stabbed the girl who was pounding rice at the back yard of her house along with another girl. The accused was caught immediately after the occurrence.

The Magistrate after due trial sentenced the accused to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 75/.—United Press.

Dynamics in Dietetics

Friends,

Any article of diet abundant in a rich source of the essential Vitamins, Calories & proteins can be said to be a diet "in action."

I am to introduce you to a Food Product-a product of Honey which combines the dynamic energies of sterilised virgin Honey, condensed extract of sweet almond meal and Steenbock process patented Vio Ray concentrate. It has been aptly named Honee Dee.

It is presented in a form eliminating all indigestible and fatty factors, bringing forth the rich, nourishing and energising elements.

Its main function is to provide energy to the heart-an organ which knows no rest until the 'tale is told'. To every other organ of the body it does, ofcourse, serve as a vital food

The matchless aroma of its components and the delicious taste cannot fail to flatter even the most fastidious palate.

Honee Dee comes as a blessing to the invalid and the robust alike. To the bed-ridden, in a state of prostration, Honee Dee given in water or milk as a liquid diet has its immediate effect in improving the pulse and heart beat. To the arm-chair convalescent it is a boon.

Those in health can use Honee Dee with their break-fast, lunch or dinner as a delicious delicacy far superior to jam or sugar. Diabetics can use Honee Dee as a sweetening agent in place of Saccharin

Honee Dee with all its precious ingredients and Vio Ray has been so modestly priced as to be within the reach of all. In one pound (nett) screw cap air-tight glass jars Honee Dee is sold at Rs. 2/4. All good chemists & stores will sell it. If in difficulty, please write to Post Box 857, Bombay and Paragon Products will see that you get your supply

Try it and let me know how you like it.

Yours Very Truly,
B. Baskaran
Promotor
Juvenol Laboratories
Bombay. 14th May 1934

"Karnataka"
BRILLIANTINE
KEEPS YOUR HAIR
FRAGRANT
BEAUTIFUL
&
GROWING
USE IT FROM TO-DAY
Sold At All Stores.

IT IS WORTH READING
For the sake of Your HEALTH and HAPPY LIVING
(A Booklet)
No Price-
No Postage
"KAMASHASTRA"
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY
Jamnagar, (Kathiawar)

READERS' VIEWS

(Continued from page 8.)

veal how one is logically connected with the other and that one does not become perfect unless it is followed by the other The real value of one language will be realised only when one comes into contact with some other language or languages as described above.

The immediate query that arises is, whether these three languages can be learnt in one and the same time or one by one. It is advisable to abandon the former method and take the latter, since it alone has proved successful in practice. After acqniring the required knowledged in one tongue. an individual can proceed to the other, side by side with the former. It needs hardly to be emphasised here that manifold advantages would result if such an object has been achieved by those who want to improve the existing state of the country.—Yours, etc.,

V. L. NARASINHAN.

"S. Indians And Co-operation."

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The appeal made by a "share-holder" in the last para of his letter in to-day's paper is really a noble one and he himself can take a lead in the matter, but the surprising thing is why he should write his letter under a "nom-de-plume." If he has no interest in any of the parties, that alone must have induced him to sign the appeal in his own name. The very fact of the writer saying that "the shareholders were kind enough to elect the proper people who knew something in co-operation" shows that he belongs to the "majority" party, and must have been their supporter. If the reason for electing these people was their knowledge of "co-operation" will the "shareholder" please explain why some of them were defeated last year. Does he mean to say that the persons who were defeated last year knew nothing about "co-operation?" As to how far "the proper people" have worked the various co-operative societies in Matunga according to "co-operative principles" can be seen from the records of the societies themselves. If starting a "mess" in rivalry to a "Hostel" and selling butter, rice etc. in competition with a "Co-operative Store" are the criterion for "knowing "something in co-operation" I can only pity the knowledge of the "shareholder" as regards co-operative principles. No doubt that is also co-operation! but in a different sense.—Yours, etc.

S. NAGASUNDARAM.

Luxminivas, Matunga, July 24.

Census And Jains

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—According to the Imperial Census Report of 1931; there are about 12,52,105 Jains in British territories and Indian States and Agencies, throughout India. Out of the above only 37 per cent of the Jain population is in British territories and 63 per cent in States and Agencies. The Bombay Presidency possesses only 17 per cent of Jains, while the United Provinces accounts for 5 per cent. and Central Provinces and Behar nearly 6 per cent., the Punjab including Delhi is responsible for nearly 4 per cent and Madras for 2½ per cent. and Ajmer-Merwara only for 1 per cent. Other presidencies account for such a small percentage of Jain population as is not worth consideration from numerical point of view.

According to the same report the percentage of literate of the total male population of 6,44,611 of the Jain community is nearly 50 i.e. 3,25,889 can read and write. Jain students attending schools between the age of 5 and 15 are 51,047 out of the population of 2,35,265 of the Jain children of the school-going age, i.e. between the age of 5 and 15 i.e. only 21 per cent. attending the schools. It is a matter of satisfaction to note that in point of extent, the education of Jain children of the school-going age is nearly 21 per cent. without compulsion as against the educational standard of 15 per cent. of the whole population. The excess of 6 per cent. bespeaks the higher rate owing to the Jains being a commercial community.

As per Census Report it has been found out that the population of Jain girls between the ages of 5 and 15 is 2,23,983 and the number of those attending the schools are 15,779 i.e. 7 per cent. only. When one is able to find the state of educational affairs to be in such a lamentable condition so far as it concerns the primary education among Jain women only looking to the above figures, it is hard for one to expect any better prospects in higher education and hence much less can be said at present about secondary and higher education which is beyond imagination.

From the following statement of of educational position of the Jain community for the last twenty years it will be found that the Jains instead of advancing have remained where they were, in point of material advancement as regards male education.

	Number of school-going children.	Number of school-going girls.
1911	3,18,685	23,120
1921	3,13,416	43,463
1931	3,25,889	54,992

Though the number of literates among Jain women has far advanced, education among Jain school-going children is most unsatisfactory and thus the desire of all those who take interest in the welfare of the Jain community to promote the educational cause has been like pouring cold water on duck's back and if no substantial efforts are made on sound lines for educational progress, it will be very hard for them to maintain themselves as one of the recognised community among the leading communities in educational as well as social and political circles.—Yours, etc.,

NAROTAM B. SHAH.

Palitana, August 1.

Y. M. C. A. & Conversion

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Apropos of Mr. K. F. Nariman's articles on a certain Christian proselytising institution appearing in your columns yesterday, your readers will be interested in the following extract from an article on the subject in 'Rosicrucian Digest" a Christian religious journal published in U.S.A.:—

'It is not right, it is absurd, for a Christian to assume that unless every human being accepts Jesus as his personal saviour, he is unsaved from eternal damnation regardless of how good a life he may lead or how loving, merciful, brotherly, tolerant and kindly he may conduct himself in his relations with his human kin and how devotedly and sincerely he may love God in his heart and seek to obey God's laws".—Yours, etc.

PARSI.

Harijans & Y. M. C. A.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Mr. Nariman in his articles on the Harijans and the Y.M.C.A. has dealt with only one aspect of the situation. A more important aspect is the manner and efficiency with which it has been carrying on the few activities it claims to its credit. I may assure the Y.M.C.A. that I do not write these articles with any sense of hostility or illwill. I have even once worked with the Y.M.C.A., and I am fully aware of the good work it has done in the past, and the less useful and efficient work it has been doing in later days. The Y.M.C.A. has, perhaps, yet to do a great deal of work in the different spheres, and I am sure if this letter is taken in the spirit in which it is written, it will be able to mend many deficiencies.

It has been stated that the main activities of the Y.M.C.A. are mainly directed towards the physical uplift of the people through games, etc. Let us see what these activities are. There are two young men, nearly matriculates, who are the sole custodians of all the activities, under the supervision of another youth who pays weekly visits to the centre at Walpakhadi. These two young men do not know the language of the people they seek to help. Now any welfare worker knows that games should at least train the people in discipline, leadership and developing the team spirit. They should direct the physical energy of the people towards healthy activities. During the last eighteen months the games of the Y.M.C.A. have been anything short of an exhibition of complete chaos.

During the year and a half the young people have been playing these games. For almost a whole year the people played "atapata" where only a dozen boys could take part, the rest were turned out. The existense of the volley-ball is known by a net which hangs on two poles across a piece of ground strewn with stones. The games conductor, a thin, small, well-meaning gentleman of about 90 lbs. stands in a corner, or sometimes takes a hand in the game, when a dozen strong, smart men, sometimes with a cagarette in one hand, surprise their leader with the robust vigour of the working man

But a more confused sight awaits the onlooker where a young man looks after the games of other boys. He does not seem to know any games, but continues to play the two games the boys too know. Here is a babel of voices, a hurricane of pushes and shouts, and here and there some foul abuse which pass unnoticed. In all the games the boys come and leave when they like, after as late as 6-30 p.m. when the activities of the Y.M.C.A. begin.

Lately the services of a local 'Harijan' have been secured to conduct the games, perhaps due to the incapacity of the outsiders to manage the situation. Here we find a man who does not know the meaning of a game, put in charge of the physical well-being of his people. Why have his services been secured? That is an interesting tale, which will follow later in its proper place.

In a room eleven feet by eleven, known humorously as the "one windowed hole of Walpakhadi" exist the indoor games. Three Carom Boards, more rough than our window sills, and some board games constitute this 'department which provides for about fifty children. This particular room was in charge of a local Harijan who received his pay and was always conspicuous by his absence. For a time this room served as a gambling den to some urchins, and when the matter was brought to the notice of the officials, the room was locked during the day, and thus was looked after.

And this is all that the Y.M.C.A. does for the physical well-being of the people. During the last month things have improved a bit. The Y.M.C.A. Secretary has lately been motoring down to pay some surprise visits. It is a sight to see the flurry of the officials to rush boys to 'do something' when the Sahib is there. The supervisor has also been coming daily. The time of the grant is near, things have got to be done. But eighty per cent of the middle and high school boys refuse to have anything to do with this indisciplined confusion of games. If only somebody could have been there to see the work during the last eighteen months, if only Mr. Gibbs, who is now enjoying holidays in Australia could have taken the trouble to see what his untrained subordinates have been doing at the centres, perhaps things would have been better. Some of our city fathers have proclaimed the work of the Y.M.C.A. to be 'excellent', and let us not oppose the verdict of those who will say of things they have never seen.

I have been told that the activities of the Y.M.C.A. are much better at Walpakhadi as they are under constant notice and criticism, but the other centres, immune from supervision, fare much worse. It is upto the Municipal Commissioner and persons like Mr. Nariman to see what the Y.M.C.A. is doing with public funds at the various centres. A little watchfulness will help both the people and the Y.M.C.A.—Yours, etc.

J. KAUL.

Shudhi, A Query

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—A non-Hindu friend desires to embrace Hinduism, but he wants to know which of the Hindus or Hindu castes will give him the facilities for "Pangat", i.e., equal status at their caste-dinners as well as for marriages of his children and funeral rites, before he takes this step of espousing Hinduism.

Will any of your large number of readers who may be advocates of "shudhi" or "sangathan" enlighten us in the matter through your columns and oblige.—Yours, etc.,

A HINDU MISSIONARY.

ART AND FRET WORK EXHIBITION

Medal To Nalini Sen For Best Exhibit

SIMLA, Aug. 11.

An exhibition of embroidery, needle-work, paintings, etc., which were the handiwork of ladies and children of the locality was held recently in the presence of a large gathering.

MEDAL TO MRS. BALA SEN

There were about 200 exhibits which were of high order and much appreciated and the 'Amala Sen Memorial Medal" which was awarded for the best exhibit, went to Mrs. Nalini Bala Sen.

All present were sumptuously fed and the credit for the success of the whole show was due to Mrs. Sen, who was responsible for the organisation and management. —United Press.

A Novel Scheme:—

Insurance with a Guaranteed Income to the Family

Guaranteed Income
SAFER
than a capital fund which is likely to be spent extravagantly.

The Mercantile Mainstay Policy

At age 30, by paying an annual premium of Rs. 43|1 per thousand, payable for 20 years, you can make a provision for the family, in case of early death as under:—

(1) In the event of death in the first 20 years.

(i) A Cash sum of Rs. 250|- to meet immediate contingencies, followed by

(ii) an income of Rs. 100|- per annum for the remainder of the 20 years, at the end of which time

(iii) a further Cash Sum of Rs. 750|- is paid.

(2) If the life assured survives the 20 years, a sum of Rs. 1,000|- is payable at death.

Chief Agents:—
GANDHI & Co.
36, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

The Indian Mercantile Insurance Co., Ltd.
11, Bank Street, BOMBAY.

ACADEMY OF INDIAN CULTURE

International Institution To Be Formed At Lahore

The International Academy of Indian Culture will be founded at Lahore on the 1st of November, 1934. Its aim is to re-create a true cultural basis for the growth of Indian nation.

Its stands aloof from all sectional dogmatism, and seeks to find and develop the one live and creative soul that lies hidden behind the historic and prehistoric India. The numerous workings of this national soul are presented in huge monuments of Arts and Literatures (which, again, lie scattered within as well as far beyond the boundaries of India, e.g. Afghanistan, Central Asia, China, Japan, East Indies) and in the unsophisticated lives of our common folks. It will study them, it would pull the dead tissues apart, and the East it would direct along fresh channels of beauty and utility. For this the Academy forms an organisation of specialists constituting a small colony. The specialists are drawn from both on East and the West. They have identified themselves with India. They have had the highest training in the scientific technique of investigation and restoration (all of them Doctors of philosophy, literature and science). In literature, the Academy, would start by publishing ancient works of outstanding value.

The appeal of the originals being limited to a few, the Academy would at the same time vigorously take to the presenting and propagating in modern languages (especially those of India) that part of it which would enliven the dormant chords in the inner beings of the people. This includes the reproducing of the old and the creation of the new on the sturdy foundations of the old. History and Archeology will have also their due share.

It would further endeavour that the so-called national organisations do not exhaust the life of their units with mere economic and political slogans and struggles but feed them with true culture.

The Academy needs and invites the co-operation of all intelligent people in the country. Correspondence can be made with Dr. Raghu Vira, MA, Ph, D Litt, Ct Phil, (London and Holland), Director 'The International Academy of Indian Culture, Lahore.

Sentenced To Six Months

CALCUTTA, August 11

Found guilty on the charge of possession of 88 cartridges without license Dhirendra Das was sentenced to-day to six months' rigorous imprisonment by the Special Magistrate, Alipore.

On receipt of information the police searched the house of the accused in South Calcutta on July 11 last and recovered ammunitions from the ceiling of the hut.

The accused pleaded guilty and prayed for mercy. The Magistrate observed that he had no doubt that they were meant for commission of terrorist offences and as such deterrent punishment was called for.—United Press.

Always and everywhere

In the bath and hand basin — to relieve headache and fatigue — to keep fit in stuffy rooms — as an after-shaving lotion, too — use "4711" Genuine Eau de Cologne, the refresher par excellence.

Insist upon "4711" with the **Blue** and **Gold Label.**

Matt-Creme (Vanishing) The ideal beauty cream.
"4711" Cold Cream The perfect night and massage cream.

"4711" Soaps Richly lathering and delicately scented.
"4711" Bath, Talcum, and Face Powders.

4711 Genuine Eau de Cologne

3636

Representative: **ROBERT BLAU** (India), Central Bank Buildings, Bombay.

Investment in Policies is above Fluctuations

INSURE WITH **UNIQUE** ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

Fostered By DESHABANDHU C. R. DAS

and SECURE GREATEST PRIVILEGES at LOWEST RATES

WANTED
RESPECTABLE AGENTS
ON DECENT SALARY
AND HEREDITARY COMMISSION

Head Office: 19, CANNING ST., CALCUTTA.

Chief Agents: Messrs. ASIATIC TRADING CO., Standard Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

DEFICIT OF 7.51 P. C.

Fall In Suits Causes Decrease In Stamp Sale

MADRAS, Aug. 10.

The receipts of the Stamp Department, Madras for the year ending March 31, 1934, show a decrease of Rs. 13,50,554 or 5.71 per cent. as compared with the receipts of 1932-33.

Owing to economic depression there has been a fall in the number of suits instituted in Civil Courts while an increase in enrolment of Advocates is noticed.

Referring to the variations Mr. G. T. Boag, Superintendent of Stamps, makes the following remarks in his report on the administration of the department for 1932-33:—

JUDICIAL STAMPS.

The decrease in the sale of judicial stamps is Rs. 8,22,464 or 6.34 per cent. There was a decrease in all districts except Ganjam, Godavari West, Anantapur, Chittoor, Tanjore and the Nilgiris. The decrease is ascribed to decrease in litigation owing to the present economic depression. The decrease of Rs. 1,56,040 in Madras is ascribed to the same cause.

NON-JUDICIAL STAMPS.

The total revenue derived under this head is Rs. 77,12,554 as against Rs. 82,40,644 in the previous year. The decrease is Rs. 5,28,090 of 6.41 per cent. There was decrease in all the districts except Madras. The increase of Rs. 26,522 in Madras district is attributed to the increase in large number of transfers of property owing to the sudden fall in the bank rates of interest.

There has also been a large number of transfers of shares during the year under report.

The increase of Rs. 68,526 in the General Stamp Office against the sale of "special adhesive" stamps is partly due to the heavier enrolments as advocates and partly to larger number of transactions in business and landed property. —United Press.

Sir J. C. Bose's Researches In Plant Life

Western Scientific World Still Reluctant To Accept His Theories Of Unity Of Life In Nature

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

Reviewing Vols. VII. and VIII. of the Transactions of the Bose Research Institute, Calcutta, the Scientific Correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" writes:—

Sir Jagadis Chunder Bose is the son of an able Bengali magistrate who was interested in the revival of Indian culture, tea-planting, banking, and many aspects of life. His family sent him to England to study. He won a scholarship at Christ's College, Cambridge, and studied physics under the direction of the late Lord Rayleigh, who was impressed by his ability.

On the recommendation of eminent British scholars the Indian Education Department was requested to find a first-class scientific appointment for him. Though Indians had received first-class literary and philosophical appointments they had not hitherto received any first-class scientific appointment. The Indian mind was supposed to be incapable of first-class scientific works. According to Geddes's account, the recommendation of Bose was badly received, and Bose himself was treated with shocking rudeness. Nevertheless, after graceless delays he was appointed a professor of physics in the Presidency College, but he received only one-third the salary paid to Europeans for the same grade of work.

RADIO WAVES.

In 1894 he began the researches which established his reputation. His laboratory equipment was slight, but within a few months he made important contributions to the study of radio waves. These had been discovered in 1887 by Hertz, who had established their qualitative similarity to waves of light, but his apparatus was cumbrous and inexact. Bose invented an emitter which produced short waves, not much longer than those of light, and a more sensitive receiver. These enabled him to demonstrate exactly the radio waves possessed the more refined properties of light waves, such as double refraction and polarisation.

These excellent researches received Kelvin's most enthusiastic praise and much impressed the scientific world. Their importance was not scientific only. They were the first important contribution to physics made by a modern Indian and the first demonstration of the falsity of the prejudice that the Indian mind was incapabe of research in physical science. They thus destroyed the argument that scientific education should not be provided for Indians because they were incapable of acquiring it.

PLANT SENSITIVITY.

During his experiments with radio waves Bose noticed the phenomenon of fatigue in metallic receivers. He found that a receiver fatigued by continuous use could recover its sensitivity after rest. If a receiver remained unused for a long period it became insensitive. These phenomena could be compared with those of fatigue and strophy in living muscle. Further, he found that metallic receivers could be poisoned and their sensitivity impaired by chemical treatment, as living material can be poisoned by drugs.

These parallels excited his imagination deeply. He became interested in similarities between dead and living matter, and the principles that might be common to both. From this he swiftly came to the study of the unitary, the monistic aspect of the universe. Thenceforth his researches were directed by this monistic interest. Among his searches for similarities those on plant behaviour became particularly well known. His gift of physical invention enabled him to construct extremely sensitive apparatus for the detection of movements in plants. With these detectors he was able to show that plants had unsuspected powers of response to weak stimuli. He showed that messages went along certain channels in plant leaves, and compared these channels with the nerves of animals. He compared the movements of sap to the circulation of the blood.

VIEW OF CRITICS.

Bose was disappointed by the reception of his monistic ideas of the similarities between dead and living matter and between plant and animal life. Whereas his early work on radio waves had received universal acceptance, his subsequent work was received with opposition. The majority of experimental biologists still do not agree with Bose's interpretation of his observations on plants. They regard his comparisons of dead and living matter and of plant and animal life as uninstructive because they are not based on a sufficiency of precise details. The establishment of the existence of nerves in plants requires observations of hundreds of parallels besides the passage of electrical and motor disturbances.

It seems to Bose's critics that he has never thoroughly grasped the conception of control in biological experiments. He seems to them to have made the mistake most frequently made by physicists entering the study of biology —to suppose that simple biological experiments can also be exact. Dead material is simple enough to give exact answers to simple questions, but living matter is usually too complicated to give instructive answers to simple questions. His critics find his parallels between the behaviour of dead matter, animals and plants, far too vague to be helpful.

These developments made Bose's life a singular drama. His early scientific achievements and his personality made him the founder of modern Indian science. He became a symbol of national pestige. Then he devoted himself to a line of research which has excited much interest but little professional conviction. His attachment of the new movement in Indian science to a theory that does not receive universal acceptance has, so far, appeared unfortunate. Perhaps the future may show that his action was correctly inspired and that he was in front of his time.

THE BOSE INSTITUTE.

Shortly after he retired from the Government service he founded, in 1917, a research institute, the first of its sort in India. Its aims resemble those of the Royal Institution in London. Its staff engage in research and the exposition of science, and a yearly volume of transactions is published. A wide variety of researches is described in the two latest volumes ("Transactions of the Bose Research Institute, Calcutta." Vols. VII. and VIII. Longmans, 25s., and 21s.). Bose's own papers describe an investigation of the method of catching fish by throwing plant extracts into the water of hill streams. The respiratory mechanism of the fish appears to be paralysed by the extract. G. C. Battacharjee has photographed the fish-eating spiders of Bengal in the moment of capturing their prey and has given an interesting description of their behaviour. P. C. Basu has started anthropolcgicol studies in the institute by a paper on Burmese crania. The volumes contain many papers on experimental plant physiology treated in the characteristic Bosian style. They contain a large number of new facts the significance of many of which is obscure if one is unable to accept Bose's theoretical assumptions.

PARLIAMENTARY BOARD'S MANIFESTO

Working Committee Blamed

BENARES, (By Mail).

Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai, who on release from the jail decided to organise an opposition in the United Provinces against the Congress Council entry programme, arrived here yesterday and met a number of local Congress workers.

It is said three of the prominent Congress men of Benares, Messrs. Narendra Deva, Sri Prakasa and Sampurnanand have handed over a joint letter to Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai expressing more or less their agreement with Mr. Kidwai's views against the election manifesto issued by the Congress Parliamentary Board.

It is said that they have expressed that the election manifesto in question is so reactionary that there is the danger of the fifteen years' work of the Congress being undone. They also express regret at the Congress Working Committee's failure to exercise their authority in getting the election manifesto properly framed by the Parliamentray Board.

Tyre Of The Future

Move For Greater Comfort And Safety

WHAT EXTRA LOW PRESSURE MEANS.

The widespread interest that has been aroused by the introduction of Extra Low Pressure tyres calls for some explanation as to how they differ from ordinary Balloon Tyres and what particular advantage they possess over normal Equipment.

The problem of ten years ago is being repeated to-day. Just as at that time Cars were capable of speeds that made travelling on High Pressure tyres extremely uncomfortable on anything but smooth surfaces, so development in car design and the demand for greater comfort at higher speeds has created the necessity for tyres which operate at a much lower pressure. In short, tyre design has had to keep pace with Automobile design and the result is the introduction of Extra Low Pressure tyres.

GREATER COMFORT.

Several years ago the Dunlop Rubber Co., visualised the time when ordinary Balloon Tyres would not provide sufficient cushioning effect to afford comfort at the speeds at which modern cars travel. That situation has now arisen when a cruising speed of 50 M.P.H. with most cars is an every day occurrence. Thanks to this foresight of the firm whose founder invented the first tyre, Motorists whose cars are fitted with Extra Low Pressure tyres can now travel rapidly over the roughest of roads without experiencing any discomfort from jolting and vibration.

LONGER CAR LIFE.

The principal advantages claimed for these new tyres introduced by the Dunlop Rubber Co., are that not only do they provide maximum comfort and reduce fatigue on long journeys, but they smooth out surface irregularities and give better and safer traction. Car life is lengthened because maintainance costs are reduced by elimination of the constant vibrations which shorten chassis and car body life.

GREATER SAFETY.

Extra Low Pressure tyres do not differ in construction from normal Balloon tyres. They have the same load carrying capacity and contain a similar weight of air, but as they are larger in section the quantity of air is contained and therefore greater in volume, at a lower pressure. The result is that road shocks are absorbed by the yielding construction of the tyre and, due to its increased size, the area of contact between the tread and the road is greater, thereby assisting braking and reducing very considerable the possibility of skidding.

We understand that wheels are available for a larger number of different makes of cars and conversions are effected by the simple process of removing the present wheels and substituting those of a smaller diameter, which of course take the larger tyre. In order to enable every Motorist to experience the many advantages of Dunlop Extra Low Pressure tyres, the Dunlop Co., has announced extensively in the Press a new policy under which they offer to convert cars equipped with ordinary Balloon Tyres to Extra Low Pressure. A most generous allowance is given on the old Tyres and Wheels returned when the new set is supplied. This renders the cost negligible. It is in fact, possible to equip ones car with new Extra Low Pressure Tyres and new Wheels at a considerably lower cost than would obtain for the purchase of a set of ordinary Balloon Covers and Tubes in the usual way.

HUGE CHOLERA MORTALITY IN EAST KHANDESH

Government And District Local Board Inoculators' Frantic Efforts To Control Epidemic

The following is the official report of the health conditions in the Bombay Presidency for the week ending Aug. 4:—

CHOLERA.

The Presidency cholera figures for the week were 2,656 attacks and 861 deaths against 1,963 attacks and 674 deaths in the previous week. East Khandesh District reported 1,888 attacks and 541 deaths against 1,341,413 in the previous week; West Khandesh 243-63 against 63-18; Satara 179-78 against 186-76; Poona 108-56 against 153-62; Ahmednagar 107-49 against 85-30; Thana 96-58 against 104-61; Nasik 5-3 against 1-0; Sholapur 18-9 against 20-9; Bijapur 3-2 against 3-2 and Surat 9-2 against nil.

The situation in East Khandesh district remains unchanged. The vaccinators who have been relieved from their ordinary duty have been instructed to sterilise water supplies and supervise the work of disinfection and proper disposal of the dejecta of the patients in groups of villages in the infected tract. Four inoculators appointed by the District Local Board and three appointed at Government expense are working in this district.

PLAGUE.

In the Presidency excluding Sind there were in all 252 attacks and 123 deaths from plague against 129-74 in the previous week. The returns by districts including town circles were as follows:—Dharwar 172 attacks and 84 deaths against 78-35; Satara 45-18 against 9-7; Bijapur 13-7 against nil; Belgaum 12-8 against 17-8; Poona 5-3 against 11-12; Kanara 2-2 against 4-4; Ratnagiri 2-1 against 8-7 and Sholapur 1-0 against 1-0.

Plauge is freshly reported from Bijapur district during the week. Routine preventive measures are being adopted everywhere and inoculations performed in the affected areas. One special medical officer has been appointed on plague duty in Dharwar district during the week.

SMALL-POX.

The small-pox figures for the week are:—Nasik district 56 attacks and 17 deaths; Poona 31-12; Satara 29-2; Belgaum 47-7; West Khandesh 23-0; Sholapur 7-2; Thana 8-0; Dharwar 10-1; Ahmednagar 9-0; East Khandesh 8-1; Bijapur 5-1; Ahmedabad 1-2; Kolaba 5-2; Kanara 1-1; Surat 2-2; Panch Mahals 2-1; Ratnagiri 7-0; Karachi 1-0; Nawabshah 5-1 and Bombay City 1-1. Total 258 attacks and 54 deaths against 287-59 in the previous week.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.

Four attacks and five deaths from cerebro-spinal fever were recorded in the Presidency during the week as against 6 attacks and 6 deaths in the previous week. Ahmedabad town reported 2 attacks and 2 deaths during the week against 1 attack and 3 deaths in the previous week; Kaira district 1-1 and Bombay city 1-2.

INFLUENZA.

One attack and one death from Influenza were reported from Bombay city during the week.

PROGRESS AND ACHIEVEMENT

True Achievement Always connotes a further desire for Progress.

SMUG SELF-COMPLACENCY ENDS IN STAGNATION.

IF during the last one or two years Indian industries have done well, the obligation on all industrialists is all the greater to do better in the coming years undeterred by obstacles.

Take the case of the GOVERNMENT SOAP FACTORY. It produced a unique product.

The MYSORE Sandal SOAP

more than a dozen years ago. It is a STANDARD SOAP with an exquisite perfume. The technique of its manufacture is being improved continuously. We measure our achievement in this field by the progress made every year;

WE GO ON and ON; WE PROGRESS

★

USE

MYSORE SANDAL SOAP

AVAILABLE EVERYWHERE.

★

GOVERNMENT SOAP FACTORY Bangalore

Our South African Letter

Nipping Jewish Menace In Bud

Political Controversy Over "Fusion Issue"

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

JOHANNESBURG, July 23

South Africa has only 71,000 Jews in all i. e. less than one per cent of the total population of the country, but they are by far the richest and most influential race in the Union. The Quota Act passed a few years back stopped the further immigration of Jews from certain countries and the so called Jewish menace was allayed. But since the success of the Hitler movement in Germany there are seen the signs of anti-Jewish movement in South Africa too. Although General Smuts and other influential leaders of the European community are trying their level best to nip the movement in bud unforeseen circumstances keep it alive.

JEWISH "MENACE"

The recent incident is a remarkable case which is proceeding at the Grahamstown Supreme Court. A certain Jewish priest has filed a defamation suit for £2,000 each against three anti-Jewish leaders who are known as "Grey Shirts." Several distinguished persons have tendered the evidence and these include Mr. Nahum Sokolow the well-konwn Jewish Leader from Palestine who is dreaming to establish not the Jewish National Home but a Jewish State in Palestine. The most outstanding and interesting evidence, however was tendered by one Major Henry Hamilton Beasaid: The Gromwellian revolution was organised by Jews. He had mish in favour of the Grey Shirst. In course of a fiery evidence, he discovered a Jew plot during the Boer War. Great Britain was simply being used by the Jews to take the country from the Boers on account of the gold mines and the diamond fields. The Jews were also behind the recent revolt in Germany. Every political party and a great deal of the Royal Academy were under Jewist control.

POLITICAL WARFARE

A very bitter controversy has been raged in South Africa over the fusion issue—the issue of the fusion of the two political parties led by General Hertzog and General Smuts respectively. Dr. Malan, the Cape Nationalist leader has revolted against it and considers that Great Britain is behind it. There will be a new world war, and South Africa will have to assist Great Britain, and therefore the Nationalist party is to be destroyed. Among the Englishmen, Col. Stallard is against this fusion as he believes that all ties will be broken with Great Britain and their heritage will be lost. A number of conferences will meet next week to decide the issue, and it is a foregone conclusion that fusion will be endorsed by a majority in both the parties. But the problem of racial strife will still remain unsettled, as Malan group and the Stallard group will fight the issue in the Parliament and the Press.

MINISTER'S ADVICE TO INDIANS

As I have written again and again in these columns, the feuds among the Indian community are doing a lot of harm to themselves and making the work of the Union Government as well as the Indian Government complicated and difficult. Even the Minister of Interior, Mr. J. H. Hofmeyr, was compelled to refer to it publicly. Opening the Cassim Adam Ward at the Pretoria General Hospital, the Minister said that as an onlooker it was disstressing for him to view the feuds and schisms which divided the Indians. "I want to say that my task and the task of my department are considerably complicated by the difficulty of getting the Indians of South Africa to speak with one voice. They should seek to attain unity in their ranks and turn their backs on that which separates them" advised the sympathetic Minister.

It is hoped that this appeal will not fall on deaf ears and the Agent-General will once more attempted to heal the breach and achieve unity among the Indian leaders.

WHITE PEOPLE AS ARISTOCRATS

Mr. Tielman Roos, the leader of the Central Party wants to turn South Africa into a heavan for the whites whom he desires to desires to re-make aristocrats. Speaking at Krugersdorp, this ex-Lion of the North said:—"We must make the white people again the aristocrats to avoid the danger of a mixed race," and stressed that Indians should be segregated in bazzars, that the native franchise be abolished, that the farmers be freed from debt and the Senate abolished.

EAST AND WEST

East and West met at a pleasant function arranged by the Indo-European Council of Johanesburg to meet the distinguished delegates attending the World Education Conference (under the auspices of the New Education Fellowship) Three delegates responded to the invitation. They were Prof. John Dewey of Columbia University (New York), Prof. Pierre Bovet (Geneva) and Mr. A. Lismer the famous artist of Canada. The Chairman Dr. J. D. Taylor, the Mayoress (Mrs. Penry Roberts) and Mr. S. M. Nana extended a hearty welcome to the visitors.

Prof. John Dewey after expressing his deep regret that he had not visited India described his work in China some years ago and what he had seen there in the intellectual awakening of China. In China the heroes were teachers not warriors and statesmen. China was experiencing problems of adjustment to new conditions, but he had every confidence in the ability of the Chinese, if given a fair chance to adapt themselves to the new world conditions and to assimilate the best of modern culture into their own life.

Prof. Pierre Bovet who had the privilege of acting as interprater at Geneva for Tagore and Gandhi pointed out that in India, the heroes were the saints. He described Tagore's charming way with children as evidenced in the school visited by him at Geneva.

Mr. A. Lismer declared that the Eastern philosophers and poets had rendered a great service to humanity and had "cleaned windows" to enable humanity to see eternal truths more clearly.

Mr. P. S. Joshi thanked the visitors and said that although South Africa has been referred to as "a land of contrasts," it was no doubt the central field to study racial questions and get into closer contact with the different cultures of the world. He remarked that the speakers came from Europe and America and could thus be said to be representative of the Western civilisation. Education must be the means of drawing East and West together and what had been said there by the visitors showed how there could be unity through education and culture.

How shall I make my skin new?

Such is the question that all those unfortunate people ask themselves who suffer from those tenacious skin diseases which are as disgusting as they are exhausting. But all those who have had recourse to *Richelet's Blood Purifier* will give them an answer. They will tell them that this wonderful corrector of blood circulation is at the same time an astounding restorer of the skin, which it cleanses down in its deeper layers. *Richelet's Blood Purifier* rids the blood from accumulated poisons, sets free the vital activity of the white globules, stimulates the energy of the skin tissues and creates a new skin, clean and without any blemishes whatever. Its extraordinary power makes it the typical treatment of all the manifestations of arthritism: gout, rheumatism, arterio-sclerosis, varicose veins, neuralgia. It triumphs in the most desperate cases by applying its all-powerful action to the source of life.

RICHELET Laboratories, 6, rue de Belfort, BAYONNE (B.-P.) France. To be had everywhere, or from the sole agents: RICHELET Agency P. O. Box 657 - Bombay.

Basic Ideas Of Socialism

MAKING CONGRESS A MASS ORGANIZATION

(By Jayaprakash Narayan)

There are two main ideas on which the Congress socialist movement is based. First, that the goal of the Congress must naturally be a free socialist state, and second, that in order to achieve even its present objects the Congress must accept a socialist programme.

Let me take up the first of these ideas first. The Congress claims to represent the masses of India, i.e., the workers and peasants. It has been the fashion recently to speak of the Congress as representing all groups and classes of people. Such talk is in keeping with the general backward swing of the Congress pendulum, but is it justified? Is it possible that an organisation can represent groups whose interests conflicts? Or shall we deny the existence of this conflict itself?

That would be an ideal solution of the problem no doubt, but hardly consistent with reality.

No, the Congress cannot represent and fight for the rights and freedom of all classes and satisfy their respective demands. In the event of a conflict of group interests, the existence of which cannot be questioned, the Congress must, if it is true to its own professions, side with the vast millions,—the masses, the peasants and workers. They are its strength and it is for their freedom that it fights or at least, should fight.

POLITICAL FREEDOM NOT ENOUGH

And, what is the freedom of the masses? Is it merely complete independence? No, along with political freedom they must also have economic freedom, i. e., an economic system in which there is no exploitation and the producers are the owners of wealth and the instruments of its production. In other words if we want a Swaraj for the masses that swaraj must be based on socialism. There is no other alternative.

There is a lot of mystifying talk these days of the vagueness of socialism and the peculiar conditions of India. Indigenous socialism seems to be a favourite topic in certain quarters. I should like to emphasize that while in details a socialist system must differ from country to country, its basic principles remain the same everywhere.

Socialism is not bounded by national frontiers. It is a system of social organization which becomes applicable wherever society has reached a certain stage of development. Wherever there is large scale capitalist production socialism is bound to grow there—whether it is Japan or China or India or England.

THE BASIC PRINCIPLE

Socialism is a remedy to cure the evils of capitalist society and wherever capitalism exits socialism is bound to grow. If in a free India we are to keep to machinery and to make full use of the modern means of production, as we must unless we establish a distatorship to thwart the ordinary working out of economic laws, we must have a socialist economy if we mean to do justice by the masses. And this socialist economy, while undoubtedly differing from similar systems that may be found in other parts of the world, must share with them their basic nature. And the basis of socialism, inspite of the much talked of differences in socialist camps, is the social ownership of the means of production, distribution and exchange. There can be no indigenous brand of socialism that is not based on this principle.

We are often told that while socialism may be all right, the occasion to talk about it would arise only after we have achieved independence.

We firmly believe that we will not have socialism after independence unless we make it our goal beforehand. Those who are afraid of talking about socialism now can not be reasonably expected to apply it when they have captured power. Their class affiliations and the basis of their power will be such as will prevent them from doing it, i. e., even if they wanted to do it, which would not be likely.

It is said that the masses after achieving their independence would not fail to achieve their economic independence. Quite so. But why should masses be afraid to talk of socialism before they have achieved independence?

The present opposition of the Congress to socialism is due to the fact that it is not an organisation of the masses, but is dominated by middle class elements. The more the Congress becomes a mass organisation, the nearer will it move towards socialism.

SECOND BASIC IDEA

This brings me to our second basic idea. The Congress socialist movement aims at converting the Congress into a real mass organization. We believe that unless we build up a real mass organization and a real mass movement we cannot even achieve compete independence.

And how can we bring the masses into the freedom movement? By putting some content into that freedom; raising the slogan of socialism.

So far the Congress has established no political contacts with the working class and its influence over the peasantry is none too deep. In order that a strong working class and the peasant movement may be developed we feel that we must take up a socialist programme to-day.

In this connection we hold that the present constructive programme of the Congress is wholly inadequate for the purpose of developing such a movement. Khadi, harijan, prohibition work, while all right as far as they go, cannot create a powerful mass movement in India. For this we believe that we must take up the work of organising the workers and peasants in their class organisations on the basis of their economic interests. The political consciousness and the organisational strength requisite for this can only be developed in the course of their economic struggle. They must learn from experience what their political task is.

Our purpose in organising ourselves into a Party is merely to make a concerted effort, and, by spreading our ideology, to convert the Congress to our views. In the meanwhile we shall, of course carry on our programme of work according to our strength and resouces and I have no doubt in my mind that it is on the quality of our work that our success depends.

Before concluding this very brief statement of our basic ideas I must say a few words about our position with regard to the present position and programme of the Congress.

WHAT THEY OBJECT TO

We object strongly to the manner in which reactionary elements, from the point of view even of the present ideals of the Congress, are being given prominence in the Congress and the manner in which the Congress is almost being handed over to them.

Further, while we do not object to legislative work in principle, we do not approve of the humiliating manner in which the Congress is being driven into the present Assembly. We do not think that the objects for which the Congress is to contest elections for the Assembly are consistent with the dignity and the ideals of the Congress.

Finally we object to the manner in which the idea of a constituent Assembly has been degraded by making it dependent upon the consent of the British Government.

NOT QUITE CLEAR

Malaviya-Aney Statement

BENARES, (By Mail).

In view of the belief that Pandit Malaviya and definitely said that he would put up only such candidates as were Congressmen and Pt. Malaviya-Aney's statement saying "membership of the proposed Nationalist Party will be open to all Indians irrespective of caste or creed" has caused a surprise in the Congress circles here.

Mr. Sri Prakasa in a statement to the "Associated Press" says: "I was surprised to read this sentence. I do not know whether it merely means that the party will be open to all Indians or whether anyone who would be able to become a candidate whether he was a Congressman or not. If it is the latter, Malaviyaji must have changed his views later in the day for it was quite clear to all who had opportunities of coming in contact with him during the days of Mahatma Gandhiji's visit to Benares that Punditji had decided to set up only Congressmen as candidates with perhaps one or two exceptions for very special reasons. So far as I know Mahatma Gandhi and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel had also the same impression from that talk with Malaviyji. In fact, if I am not mistaken they went into detailed discussion with him as to the actual mode of operation in case rival Congressmen were set up by the Parliamentary Board and himself.

TRY A BETTER TOOTH PASTE THIS EVENING

CONTAINS THE ACTIVE PRINCIPLES OF BABOOL

Step into the first Chemist's Shop you pass on your way home and ask for a tube of "KOPRAN". Start using it the same evening and you will have started on the way to better Dental Health.

"KOPRAN" contains strong antiseptic, cleansing, astringent and gum-hardening agents which have a thorough cleaning and sterilising effect on the teeth and mouth. You will notice it by the pleasant feeling of cleanly freshness which comes when you have brushed your teeth with it.

"KOPRAN" is the only Indian-made tooth Paste selling in America and other foreign countries.

Formula of Dr. V. R. KOKATNUR, M.Sc., Ph.D. and Dr. V. M. DESAI, D. D. S., (Columbia).

Learn the Pleasure of True Dental Cleanliness by Using

KOPRAN TOOTH PASTE

NOW REDUCED IN PRICE.

INDO-MUSLIM ARCHITECTURE

History Of Its Development

SIMLA (By Mail.)

The development of Indo-Muslim architecture, as illustrated by the ancient building of Delhi and Agra, was the subject of an interesting lecture by Khan Bahadur Maulvi Zafar Hassan, Deputy Director-General of Archaeology, last evening at the Y.M.C.A. Hall, Simla, under the auspices of the Young Men's Muslim Association and Muslim Club, Simla. Mr. A. Latifi, Financial Commissioner, the Punjab, presided.

The lecturer, who illustrated his lecture with numerous beautiful slides, said that architecture was influenced by various forces, the most outstanding of which were geographical or climatic, geological, religious, social and political.

Muslims were not a nation but a religious body. The Arabs, among whom Islam was born possessed no genius for the art of building but people of other races who embraced Islam brought with them their own traditions of art and architecture.

The free intercourse among the believers succeeded in evolving a fresh culture and novel forms of architecture adapted to the religious and social needs of Islam.

Thus the Islamic architecture acquired a fundamental character which was, however, modified according to the local needs. In India the fusion of the fundamental Muslim character of architecture with the indigenous Hindu style is termed as Indo-Muslim architecture. The Hindu style of architecture is trabeate, based on column and pillar while the Muslim style is areuate based on arch and vault.

On their advent to India the Muslim conquerors had to employ Indian artisans and masons and although they succeeded in building arches and domes, which are the symbolic representation of Muslim architecture, it was in corbelled horizontal course on the trabeate system. Gradually, Indian masons learned the art of building domes and arches and the introduction of a cementing agent, namely, lime, enabled them to construct big domes and arches when they had never dreamt of.

The first portion of the lecture covered the period from 1191-1388 and dealt with the buildings of the Slave, Khilji and Tughlaq dynasties at Delhi, down to the end of the reign of Firoshah Tughlaq.

The Slave Dynasty built the following—Quwat-ul-Islam Mosque built by Qutb-ud-Din Aibal, 1191; extension of Altamash (1210-1235); Iron Pillar; extension of Alauddin, 1311; Qutab Minar; Sultan Ghauri's tomb, 1231; and Altutmith's tomb.

These buildings were constructed by Hindu masons and artisans. The buildings consist of domes and arches as symbolic representation of Muslim architecture, but those domes and arches are constructed on the principle of corbelled horizontal courses. The surface decoration of carving is also of Hindu designs except the bands of Muslim inscriptions.

The Khilji Dynasty built the following—Jamaat Khana, 1925-1315; Alai Darwaza, 1311; Alat Minar, 1311; Siri, 1303; college and tomb of Alauddin Khilji, 1315; Bauli Nizamuddin.

The Muslim tradition and character of building became firmly established on Indian soil, and the buildings of this period have true arches and domes with the surface decoration consisting of carving in geometrical patterns, which are decidedly Muslim.

The Tughlaq Dynasty built the following—Ghiyasudding Tuglaq's tomb, 1321-23; Jahanpannah, 1324-28; Sat Pula, 1324-28; Bijai Mandal 1324-28, Kali Masjid, 1387; Bagampuri Masjid, 1351-1388; Khirki Masjid, 1351-1388; Kali Masjid at Nizamuddin, 1370; Mosque at Wadirabad, 1351-1388; Kotla Firozshah, 1354; Jami Mosque in Kotla Firozshah, 1354; Asoka Pillar, 1354; Kushak-i-Shikar, 1351-1388; Boli Bhatyari ka Mahal, 1351-1388; Qadam Sharif, 1374 Hauz Khas or Hauz Alai, 1295; Tomb of Firoz Shah Tughlaq, 1388; College of Firoz Shah Flights of Stepyat Hauz Khas; Tomb of Khan-i-Jahan Tilangani, 1370.

The buildings of this period are marked with the want of ornamentation which gave place to solidity and massiveness. The most prominent feature of this style are sloping walls roughness of construction and multiplicity of squat domes.—A. P.

KEEN COMPETITION IN TODDY AUCTION

MADURA, Aug. 11.

Twenty-three out of the total of 29 toddy shops in Madura Town and Taluka were leased on auction in the auction sales conducted by the Revenue Officer, Melur, on Thursday last on the Taluk Office, Madura.

There was keen competition in bidding and the shops sold fetched an annual rental of Rs. 2,09,952 as against Rs. 1,90,200 of the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 19,752. The remaining shops will be auctioned on the 17th instant.—United Press.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO. LTD.

Head Office: NATIONAL INSURANCE BUILDING,
7, Council House Street, CALCUTTA.

New Business Completed during 1933
Rs. 1,67,13,162

Largest Company amongst purely INDIAN MANAGED Life Insurance Offices

Minimum Rates:	Maximum Benefits.
CLAIMS PAID OVER	Rs. 1,15,00,000
LIFE FUND	Rs. 2,10,00,000
TOTAL POLICIES in force exceeds	Rs. 9,00,00,000

Bombay Branch: National Insurance Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

R. G. DAS & CO., Managers.

FIRE & ACCIDENT RISK covered by
NATIONAL FIRE & GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Bombay Representatives:—
M. P. GOKALDAS & CO., MULJI JETHA & CO.,
NATIONAL INSURANCE CO., Bombay Branch.

Dr. B. N. DESAI, L. M. & S. (Vadifalia, SURAT)
Cures Radically HYDROCELE Without Operation
in 15 minutes. In Bombay every month from 1st to 6th
IN SIRDAR GRIHA (HOTEL), CRAWFORD MARKET.
For Booklet of details and certs, send 3 annas stamps.

The **New Asiatic**
LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
FOR
SERVICE SECURITY SAFETY
Applications for Agency are invited from respectable persons of position and influence on Liberal Terms.
Bombay Branch:—
JEHANGIR WADIA BLDG.,
Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Managing Agents:—
BIRLA BROS., LTD.
Head Office—Subzi Mandi—
DELHI.

DEHRA DUN PUBLIC SCHOOL

Committee Accepts Sir Joseph Bhore's Scheme

SIMLA, Aug. 11.

The meeting of the Committee of the proposed Dehra Dun public School was held this evening Sir Joseph Bhore presiding.

Among those present were Sir Frank Noyce, Sir George Anderson, Sir Feroze Khan Noon, Sir Sunder Singh Majithia and Lala Ramsarandas.

The Committee approved the scheme for the school prepared by Sir Joseph Bhore and appointed a Board of Management.—A.P.

CANARA BANK Ltd.

Estd: 1906

COMMISSARIAT BUILDING,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT.

WE Specialise in Accounts of Up-country Banks.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 6,00,000

PAID-UP CAPITAL 3,30,900

RESERVES 4,41,647

DEPOSITS 57,67,040

OFFICES AT BANGALORE, MANGALORE, CALICUT, ERNAKULAM, COCHIN, ALLEPPEY, etc., etc.
Deposit Rates up to 4 per cent. per annum.

DO YOU SUFFER FROM

CONSTIPATION?

THEN TAKE

SWISS PILLS

and Get Yourself Cured immediately
RECOMMENDED by over
16,000 Doctors
Available from all Chemists
AGENTS WANTED All Over India
Distributors:—

NATIONAL CHEMICALS, Post Box No. 381, BOMBAY.

B.C.2

"SECRETS"

"But you can't deny she has a beautiful complexion".

"Yes, but she pretends to use nothing. And yet last Birth-day she gave me a beautiful pot with a real silver lid. I am sure it was OATINE."

"Oh that lovely pot on your dressing table! I admired it so ... shall begin using Oatine at once and get one of my own."

Save your Oatine coupons and get the solid silver lid.
Six small coupons or three large and Re. 1 for small lid
Six large coupons or 12 small and Re. 1|8 for large lid,
These lids are heavy silver, hall marked, and do not bear the name of Oatine. They are valuable and attractive ornaments on any dressing table.

OATINE CREAM— For regular nightly massage.
OATINE SNOW— The daylight vanishing Cream.
OATINE SOAP— For Beauties, Brides and Babies.

THE OATINE Co., Parsi Bazar Street, Bombay.

THE

SOUTH INDIAN

GENERAL ASSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

BRANCHES ALL OVER INDIA

A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN UNDER EFFICIENT INDIAN MANAGEMENT

ATTRACTIVE SCHEMES OF CHILDREN'S EDUCATIONAL AND MARRIAGE ENDOWMENTS

A GOOD EMPLOYER FOR ACTIVE AGENTS.

Bombay Branch:
ISMAIL BUILDINGS,
381, Hornby Road.

SAFELY RELY ON

AMRUTANJAN BALM

For the Cure of Colds, Cough, Headaches, Rheumatism, Swellings and all other kinds of Aches and Pains.

AMRUTANJAN DEPOTS

BOMBAY AND MADRAS

Stifling Of Steel

FINANCE MEMBER'S CHEAP THREAT

(BY N. S. A. IENGAR.)

The speeches of the Finance and Commerce Members of the Government of India, during the debate in the Legislative Assembly before referring the Indian Iron and Steel Duties Bill to a Select Committee, could not, even by the widest stretch of imagination, be described as re-assuring to the further development of the steel industry in India. Both the eminent persons have camouflaged the real issue with verbiage of stupendous inconsequence and calculated misdirection.

A CHEAP THREAT.

Sir James Grigg described the Government's acceptance of the Tariff Board's recommendations "in toto" as the best tribute to it. The raptures of a Government, not responsible to the people of India and weighted with strong British influence, should be sufficient excuse for the public to examine the recommendations of the Report and the corresponding clauses of the Bill and the schedule, with greater alertness of mind. The reference to political complications "which would be disastrous was a cheap trea, and should not cow down the members of the Assembly into acquiescence in the disastrous provisions of the Bill.

Sir Joseph Bhore, on the other hand, was afflicted with feelings of pain and indignation at the so-called personal attack on the two Indian Members of the Tariff Board. He should, however, recognize that the mentioning of names in sorrow and pity could not be construed as indulging in personal attack, and that the sponsoring of what might be an unpopular dicision was not necessarily courageous and independent. Had the two Indian Members of the Tariff Board, beholden to the patronage of the Government as they were, arrived at a popular decision, they could certainly lay claim to a need of praise for courage and independence. It was uncharitable on the part of Sir Joseph Bhore to harp on this "personal" string when even the European Group was apprehensive of the corollary of imposition of an excise duty on steel ingots, namely, that in future any industry which might have got protection for a period might at the end of that period be saddled with an excise duty on its production.

SUBSIDIARY INDUSTRIES.

The present manufacture of steel in India being about 5 lakhs of tons, India saves about 5 crores of rupees which will otherwise represent the price of foreign steel imported into India. The present Bill, however, will not conduce to the augmentation of steel production in this country. As custodian of Indian interests, the Member for Commerce should have done everything in his power to facilitate the doubling or trebling of the manufacture of steel. The further growth of steel industry will not only save many crores of rupees for India and give employment to a larger number of persons, but will also give rise to a number of subsidiary industries, to wit, ferro-silicon, which is a substance employed in its manufacture. It can very well be manufactured in Mysore where cheap power is available. The incentive for the growth of subsidiary industries like ferro-silicon is the greater production of steel in the country. But then, the Finance Member was alarmed at the prospect that the British exporter would be out of the Indian market altogether, if the margin between British and Continental steel was reduced by an overriding duty.

NARROW INTERESTS OF CONSUMERS.

Next to making the Indian market secure for British steel, the Government has a cosy corner in its heart for the agriculturist community of India. There are a thousand and one ways for ameliorating the condition of the agriculturist community. But, "the most valuable features of the Tariff Board's report" are the most delectable, in the opinion of the Finance Member, as they benefit both the British exporter in a real manner and the agriculturist community of India apparently.

Consumers in general, and the agriculturist community in particular, can have no doubt as to where their real interests lie. If steel be in daily demand in peace-time, it will be hourly required during war. The Government will then absorb the output of steel wholesale, and the imports of steel will also, then, cease to cater for the Indian market. The domestic demand can only be met by the residue, left after Government consumption, at a price, perhaps five times dearer than what apparently now benefits the community, suffering many misfortunes. No other article of universal consumpiton is subject to the dearth of supply to the general public during war in a measure, even remotely comparable with steel. It will, therefore, be wisdom on the part of the Government, and duty on the part of the public, to enhance the facilities for the manufactures of steel within the country, even slightly in excess of its normal demand. For, then, a little effort can, through working additional shifts, increase the output of steel at short notice, thus automatically providing for a steadiness in the price-level. To pay a little for the domestic product to-day, by way of improving the capacity for manufacture, is to safeguard, for all time, an even level of price.

It will not be out of place to remind, in this connection, the members of the Assembly and Government of the following significant passage in the lecture by Rao Bahadur K. V. Rangaswami Iyengar under the auspices of Sir William Meyer Endowment:—

"Fiscal science is experiencing a readjustment of views, in response to the altered political conceptions of to-day which stress obligation rather than right and privilages, "and seek enduring freedom and the condition of humane life in a balance of obligations, rather than in a conflict of rights as under the old Individualism and Constitutionalism. Taxation is, therefore, now treated in a more subjective, specific, personal and presumptive way than before. It is curious that these readjustments in Fiscal Science are roughly the same as the views advocated by ancient Indian financiers."

The public should also ponder over the cost of indulging to a sentimental exuberance of Imperial fraternity. A deliberate handicap to production and the neglect of marketting should, later, express themselves in the diminishing of purchasing power. The curtailment of production, through artificial impediments, irrespective of the capacity for consumption, should occasion avoidable unemployment, which, in the absence of a scheme of insurance, would accentuate pauperism and aggravate poverty. Cheapness of supply has, all around, ceased to operate as an economic aspiration. Artificial restrictions of one sort or another, as in the case of tea and rubber, and the destruction of commodities, such as grains, coffee and cotton, received economic blessing, and they ignored the demands of the narrower interests of the consumers. In the United Kingdom itself, the ancient industry of steel receives a protection of 33-1|3 per cent, without due regard to the consumers' purse, while the nascent steel industry of India is offered so-called protection, based on nice calculations of current prices, bolstered up probably by foreign competitors in view of the present occasion for a revision of protective tariffs. The Select Committee of the Assembly should, therefore, delve deep into the matter, as if functioning as a Tariff Board, until they arrive at the bed-rock of real protection to the indigenous industry. Their obligations are Indian first, next and last, and not British or foreign. They need no telling that any measure of protection to the indigenous industry should be effective, not merely for the purposes of Tata steel, which has reaped experience and consequent economy, but also adequate enough to encourage the Bhadravati and Bankipore Works to undertake the manufacture of steel on a large scale.

EXPORTS OF PIG IRON.

Sir Joseph Bhore is entitled to India's gratitude for reminding her of Japan's promoting her own industry and the dwindling of Japan's imports of Indian pig iron last year to a mere 50 per cent. of the previous year's. But, the public will regret its inability to share Sir Joseph's optimism that Britain, which made pig iron, allowed Indian pig iron free. It was unfortunate, however, that he could not throw bonquets at British sacrifice, for importing iron ore, as Britain has no ore to sacrifice in favour of the Indian.

The free import of Indian pig iron into the United Kingdom is a bid for further cheapening the freight for chartering steamers. If the rate for chartering a steamer one-way is cheap, engaging a steamer both ways should be cheaper. British bottoms can thus dump British steel on India, and take pig from back as grist for the Steel Works of the United Kingdom. The same steamer can be chartered to do both, and the rate of chartering must then be phenominally cheap. Thus Sir Joseph's jubilation is India's sigh of grief, and the prospect of a British "coup-de-grace" against the expansion of steel Works in India. The loss of the Japanese market for Indian pig iron ought to be treated as a blessing in disguise for India, and the conversion of pig iron stocks into steel ought to be undertaken in India, immediately. It is the business of the members of the Assembly, and particularly that of its Select Committee, to see if the provisions of the Indian Iron and Steel Duties Bill make it possible for India to convert all the pig iron into steel within the country. That India should be denied the facility to produce steel enough for her home consumption, while other countries should be invited by the Indian Government to supply India is a state of affairs, too shocking even for grieving over cheaper. British bottom can thus the sad predicament.

EXTRAORDINARY POWERS.

The Member for Commerce certainly meant to reassure when he closed his reply in the Assembly with the statement that if ever it was found that British or Continental imports affected the scheme of protection to the Indian industry, then Section 2 of the Bill would be applied. The Section authorises the Governor-General-in-Council to increase or reduce the duty to such an extent as he thinks necessary, if such duty has become ineffective or excessive for the purpose of securing the protection. In 1930, the Government did once revise the protective duties by increasing them. Early in 1933, however, the Government had to decrease the duties, in pursuance of the preferential agreement of 1932. The prospect of applying Section 2 of the Bill is, however, not cheery, in the light of the experience of Ceylon with regard to the forcing of quotas by orders in Council. A revision of duties by notifications in the Gazette of India by the Governor-General-in-Council as a normal policy should be put out of court at once. Its purpose, by any reasonable interpretation, can only be to meet a situation, arising out of unforseen circumstances, such as the outbreak of wars, violent disturbance of exchanges caused by the action of foreign Governments and such other event. To seek shelter under clause 2 of the Bill against unanswerable criticism is, however, to strain the real meaning of the section. If this section 2 be invested with the importance which the Member for Committee seeks to impart to it, the industry cannot be free from anxiety as to how it may be employed. To requisition the powers under section 2 may also be utilised for circumcenting the criticism of the Assembly. In fact, it is liable to abuse. Its potentialities against foreign competition may be taken for granted. But its utility against British competition is doubtful, if not quite worthless. The Secretary of State may be expected to have a voice in a notification by executive action. This is an aspect which constitutional experts in the Assembly may seriously ponder over. Past experience of executive action regarding the embargo on the export of coal is against a wise use of such powers by the Governor-General-in-Council. The least that the Members of the Assembly can do is to get Section 2 so amended as to secure for the Assembly the right of discussing, and voting, the revision of duties before notification in the "Gazette of India."

FINANCE MEMBER'S JOKE.

Dewan Bahadur Ramaswamy Mudaliar did not fully recognize the implications of the Finance Member's observation that, since the Tariff Board's report, Tata ordinary shares had appreciated. The poor widows, whose spokesman Dr. Dalal was, would be worse off as the immediate result of the present Bill, unless the Finance Member wished them to become speculators at the Stock Exchange, instead of investors in a sound industrial concern. It is hardly proper of any Government Member to talk of the appreciation of the ordinary shares, when they have not fetched any dividend for the past seven years, and will not for many years to come even under more promising circumstances. Even the Second Preference Shares of the Tata Steel Company have to realise the arrears at 7-1|2 per cent. per annum for the last six or seven years. The Tatas were placed as it were by foreign competitors, in a good profit-making position last year. The Tatas, therefore, would wipe out the arrears to the 2nd Preference share-holders as much as they could. The speculators at Stock Exchanges made capital of this state of affairs for bullish operations, not with a view to holding the ordinary shares but with a view to making some money, relying on the credulity of the uninitiated public. The Finance Member would have done better, had he referred to the Deferred shares, held even tighter by their holders than those of preference shares.

Viewed from whatever angle, the official speeches disclose no convincing argument for the acceptance of the present Bill. It remains now for the Select Committee of the Assembly to make it at least tolerable.

SWASTIK

PERFUMED HAIR OILS

THE HAIR OIL with

ENTIRELY MADE OF VEGETABLE OILS AND SUITABLE INGREDIENTS APPROPRIATELY BLENDED.

The Big "IT" About It.
LADIES ADORE IT.
GENTLEMEN PREFER IT.

SWASTIK OIL MILLS LTD.
P. O. Box 362,—Phone 22497—BOMBAY.

"ASGANDHRA"

Elixir Somnifera et Orchis Mascula Co.,
HAS ABSOLUTELY NO EQUAL!

It isn't merely Ashwagandharishta but it does contain it in a **concentrated form.** What makes it unrivalled is **the presence in it of Salamisri and the essential Vitamin Extracts as also of Phosphates and Formates.** Its concentrated form, scientific blending, & exquisite taste and flavour make it a stimulant tonic of greater value than many other tonics of equal pretensions costing many times its price.

Obtainable at All Well-known Chemists.

Manufactured by JUVENOL Laboratories.
FOR
PARAGON PRODUCTS Co.,
BALLARD ESTATE, BOMBAY.

EAST & WEST
INSURANCE CO., LTD.

(Established in 1913.)

HEAD OFFICE:—East & West Buildings, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

The real Criterion of Prosperity is the substantial surplus disclosed after a severe test by the Actuary.

Surplus disclosed at the Valuation for the Triennium ending 31st December, 1931, is nearly 5-1|2 times more than that disclosed at the previous Valuation.

New Business for the year 1933 shows an increase of 50 per cent. over that of 1932.

Increasing Popularity of the Company is the evidence of greater Public confidence.

EAST & WEST

offers to you an exceptional opportunity to improve your economic condition.

Apply:—The MANAGER, Head Office.
S. A. PALEKAR & CO.,
Chief Agents for Deccan, Karnatak & Goa, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Great War's Legacy—Present Monetary Depression

'BARTER SYSTEM ALONE SOLVES THIS PROBLEM, SAYS PROF. KALE

(From Our Correspondent).

INDORE, Aug. 9

"Almost all the nations of the world are affected by the present monetary depression. We are accustomed to famines in India every three or four years. With us, it is a recurring feature. But this famine of money is quite extraordinary. Sometimes prosperity of human happiness increasing; sometimes it is decreasing. In this way this cycle of economic revolution goes on. For the present it is on a decreasing scale not only that but it has remained steady there during the last three or four years. Some one ought to give it a motion so that this economic cycle may work properly. It has stopped its working."

With the above remarks Prof V. C Kale of Poona a well known economist, delivered his lecture on the 'Present Monetary Depression in world in Marathi in the General Library Hall at Indore, when Sardar M. V. Kibe presided. The Hall was fully packed with men and women.

Further in the course of his address he said "The world market has become one. The demand in this market affects greatly the traders. If a particular produce is not in demand in this market, its value goes down to a negligent factor. Consequently, no nation can remain aloof from this world market. India being an agricultural country or a raw producing-country can not afford to remain secluded or independent of the world market."

GREAT WAR'S LEGACY.

Coming to the causes of the depression in the world the Professor pointed out, "Depression is nothing but a subsequent result of the Great War. Large scale production got a strong impetus during the war, and has increased the productive capacity in every sphere of human industry. Capacity to produce has out grown capacity to consume. It is a waste to produce more than can be used. Capacity to consume has decreased enormously in all nations. The international system of buying and selling has been kept aside. The principal of Free Trade has been dislocated entirely. Lastly every nation is trying to become self-supporting and in doing so they are raising their own protective tariff walls. The out come of all this is that the international, as well as, the inland trade got a severe set back. This is the great legacy of the Great War."

DOLLAR NOT STABILIZED.

"How then we are going to readjust the international trade and revive the prosperity of the world. For this a world Economic Conference was held in London to suggest some plans but it failed lamentably to arrive at any readjustment of economic condition in the world and the chief cause of its failure is that the American President of U.S.A. did not agree to stabilise the international system of currency at least he did not agree as to the future of Dollar."

After pointing out the difference between the rich countries such as U.S.A. France and Germany, where most of the gold of the world has been located he showed the futility of note issuing system and said that the restrictive activity is not the solution but it would take certainly some time for the automatic adjustment of the financial condition of the world but to ensure it speedily one thing ought to be done by the state.

STATE'S HELP TO PEOPLE.

"Purchasing power of the people ought to be increased. There ought to be free and plentiful circulation of the money and Government must undertake constructions of huge works e.g. House Building Plan in England and Five Years Plan of U.S.A. In this way the State ought to give money to the people by finding out some work for them. This is the fundamental duty and when people will have enough money in pocket, they would go in for many articles and so demand would be increased and business would revive its normal position; not exactly the same, which was before the war but a new and unique one. This readjustment would be far different from the pre-war conditions of international trade.

BARTER SYSTEM.

For the present it seems that the world is drifting towards international barter system viz; the recent business talks between India and Japan connote this. It is very likely that many nations may agree and solve their own economic problems amongst themselves by agreeing to a sort of barter."

With these words Professor Kale concluded his address.

PULMOVIGOR

The ideal preparations for all troubles of the Lungs and the Chest.

GUARANTEED CURE against COLDS, ASTHMA, PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Wonderfully effective for recuperation after Pneumonia.

Rs. 2-12-0 per bottle of 10 oz.

MALGHAM BROS.

19, Bank Street, BOMBAY.

Save Your Income-Tax

BY CONSULTING PAREKH & Co.

Incorporated Certified Accountants.

Public Accountants, Auditors, Income-Tax and Super Tax Experts.

Telephone No. 24185.

OFFICE :—

M. P. Baria Building, Pydhony, Bombay

"A RETROGRADE MEASURE"

S. Indian Labour Leader On Bombay Trades Disputes Bill

(From Our Correspondent.)

TRICHINOPOLY, August 6.

K. R. Avadhani, vice-President, All-India Railwaymen's Federation, S. I. Railway Workers' Union, in the course of an interview on the Bill introduced by the Bombay Government to end trade disputes said:—

"The Legislation proposed by the Government of Bombay for the purpose of facilitating settlement of Trade Disputes by means of Compulsory Legislation, is a measure which is introduced for the first time in any part of this country. There is no doubt whatever that this movement is due in a large measure to the acute discontent that prevailed among the workers in the several textile mills of Bombay which culminated in the recent strike that found its repurcussions even outside the province as in Delhi and in Nagpur.

When one has read the provisions of the Bill relating to conciliation one wonders what the Government proposes to do after all, The conciliator, if there is no settlement sends his report embodying his recommendations what action does the Government propose to take on that report? The Bill is wholly silent regarding the most important matter

I must say that the disqualifications mentioned in the Bill are such that it may deprive labour of most of its present leaders.

I would say that the conciliator must be compelled in every case of refusal to record his reasons for disqualifying. This will also give the person who has been unreasonably disqualified an opportunity to seek his remedies and to clear his character.

It is true that nobody should be permitted to bring into contempt the lawfully constituted authority for settling trade disputes. But any one interested must be at perfect liberty to give out freely and frankly the best advice to the workers If that is to be penalised, the Bill can never serve its purpose for I am sure the workers will refuse to be stampeded into a conciliation against their will

"A RETROGRADE STEP."

In conclusion, I wish to refer to a technical point. The Indian Trades Disputes Act was passed in 1929 It applies to the whole of India. Under section 3 of that Act, the Local Governments also can appoint a Board of Conciliation for settling Trade Disputes. And so far as one could see the Trade Disputes Act is a fairly comprehensive measure and if the Local Governments and the Government of India were vigilant and had appointed Courts of Inquiry or Boards of Conciliation as and when disputes arose, the history of Trade Unionism in our country, during recent times would have been entirely different.

Viewed in this light, the new contemplated legislation for Bombay looks almost superfluous. In certain matters the proposed law is a retrograde step compared to the present law."

THE RACE FOR RE-ARMAMENT

(Continued from page 6.)

under the League of Nations and against an outlaw". The meaning of this is quite clear. The Labour Party, as its newly announced policy already showed, will be prepared to support a war if it has the sanction of the League of Nations. Meanwhile it stands for the creation of an international air force—a force in capitalist hands which would be the most effective weapon imaginable against the working-class.

How Germany Received The Speech

Reports received from Berlin indicate that Mr. Baldwin's statement in the House of Commons has attracted great attention in the Fatherland, where reports of the debate were prominently featured. The former nationalist "Borsen-Zeitung" regards the statement as showing clearly how greatly England is already under the influence of the French General Staff. There is no more doubt, it says, that the English air armaments are directed first and foremost against Germany. It further shows, the paper states, how far the military conversations between the English and French military authorities were a success. Germany in her present state of defencelessness in the air is greatly threatened, the paper adds, especially as England is entangled in the French pact policy.

A National Drill

Following his advocacy of the Government's bigger air force-plan, Mr. Baldwin also stated that schemes for protecting civilians from bomb and gas attacks had previously been kept secret but a plan to train the whole civil population in anti-gas warfare precautions would be announced as soon as complete plans had been drawn up. I understand that the first step towards this national "drill" is to be informal conferences between Government experts, local authorities and big public utility companies. According to reports appearing in the London newspapers, the new arrangements, which are to be made between the Government and local authorities, are the most dramatic ever suggested in this country. They will demand all the diplomacy of the authorities concerned to secure their adoption without unnecessary alarm. Every town in the country is to be asked to name its most effective bomb shelters in the event of emergency and to arrange for local distribution of gas masks and other equipment. Special instructions are to be given for warning the public of raids, and every man and woman in every city will be told what their movements would be in the event of a raid. A number of big firms has been asked to experiment in the production of efficient gas-masks which could, in emergency, be distributed to the public. Several masks, whose main advantage has to be simplicity, have already been produced, and are being examined by Home Office and War Office experts.

Beaverbrook Busy

Lord Beaverbrook is busy collecting the opinion of every Britisher on the issue of war. When he gets it, it will be meaningless, because by then we may perhaps be in the midst of war and Lord Beaverbrook's newspapers would be reproducing national appeals calling to arms. For the moment he is only asking his countrymen to keep out of all foreign entanglements and to refuse to engage in any war "unless our territory or that of our Dominions or Possessions is menaced."

On Tuesday, the House was roused by memories of the Invergordon Mutiny—discussed for the first time there in three years, as Sir Eyres Monsell, the First Lord of the Admiralty, admitted. The debate was most remarkable for the things which were left unsaid. Sir Roger Keyes opened the debate as a protest against the censure and enforced retirement of Rear Admiral Tomkinson, the Commander of the Atlantic Fleet at the time. After giving a very watered down account of the affair, Sir Roger declared that the Admiralty was entirely responsible for the situation which had arisen. No member of the Admiralty took the trouble to go to Invergordon and no public inquiry was made into the mutiny. "The First Lord of the Admiralty (Sir Austin Chamberlain) had made it perfectly clear", declared Sir Roger, "that there would be no penalisation, a promise which the present holder of the office declared in this House in November 1931, had been scrupulously carried out". The speaker did not, however, go on to point out, as he might have, that in spite of this promise twenty-four sailors were victimised, being dismissed without pension and refused any compensation or inquiry. Sir Eyres Monsell, replying, avoided all awkward topics, sticking to technicalities about the Admiral and leaving the whole thing very much where it was. He said one thing of importance however: "My great aim ever since I have been at the Admiralty has been to try to help the officers and men to forget the whole episode".

Ceylon And Lancashire

The Colonial Secretary announced in the House of Commons that the British Government have made an Order-in-Council empowering the Governor to regulate textile imports into Ceylon by quota. This action followed the refusal of the Board of Ministers to introduce legislation limiting the imports of cotton and artificial silk piece-goods in conformity with Imperial policy. The Governor, Sir Reginald Stubbs, is expected to takt immediate action. The Lancashire cotton trade is closely interested in the decision of the Government. The official announcement has been welcomed by exporters of Lancashire cloth to Ceylon, who are hopeful that the Ceylonese will realise its fairness and it will result in a return to Lancashire of a considerable volume of trade which in recent years has been diverted to Japan. As this country is far and away Ceylon's best customer the situation has created a great deal of soreness in Lancashire. "It has been a one-sided business in recent years", one merchant remarked at Lancashire. "We have been giving everything and getting nothing back. Ceylon seems to expect us to buy its produce and to sit quiet with our mills closing down and our workpeople idle while it spends its own money on the cheaper cloths of Japan, which buys very little in return".

Discussing the situation with a Lancashire merchant who has an intimate knowledge of Ceylon, I learned that there would undoubtedly be a considerable amount of bitterness and anger in Ceylon over the Order-in-Council, as the Ceylon people would regard it as an interference with the right of fiscal autonomy, which they have enjoyed without question for a number of years. "Those rights", he said, "have not been questioned, because there has not been any cause for interference. With one or two exceptions, their import duties have not exceeded ten per cent. As Sir Phillip Cunliffe-Lister pointed out in the House of Commons, however, the present Constitution of Ceylon was set up by an Order-in-Council, and legislative powers were reserved in that Order and it is hoped that Ceylon will accept the inevitable, especially as there is nothing unreasonable in what is asked for under the Ottawa agreements. He said it is only being asked to do what other colonies have got to agree to do it.

Ten Divorces A Day In Britain

"Is 'secret' divorce leading to the breaking up of more homes in this country?" asks the "News Chronicle."

Divorces and annulments of marriage are being granted at the rate of about 4,000 a year—more than 10 a day. This is equivalent to one divorce for every 73 marriages—compared with one for every 500 before the war, writes the journal.

"What is the reason of the increase?

"Only yesterday the President of the Divorce Division, Sir Boyd Merriman, announced that "at least one court will sit next Saturday to hear undefended cases" and lawyers and others are asking what it all means.

Lack Of Publicity

"There are some who are confident that the glut of work in Divorce Court follows the operations of the Judicial Proceedings (Regulation of Reports) Act, 1926, which almost enables a person to be divorced in "secrecy," as newspapers are prohibited from reporting anything but the bare outline of the cases.

"It is held that publicity has in the past caused many people to refrain from washing their dirty linen in court, and some judges have not hesitated to express the opinion that it is the lack of this publicity which is now responsible for the congestion in the Divorce Court lists.

"Lord Merrivale, the ex-president, who, at the age of 79, has returned to the courts to assist in getting rid of some of the arrears, has often declared against the mystery and secrecy in which divorce cases are wrapped.

"It is possible that the judges may consider it their duty to make some recommendation to the Lord Chancellor with regard to the advisability of the repeal of that portion of the Judicial Proceedings Act dealing with the reporting of divorce cases."

GETTING BUSINESS IS AN EASY JOB

WHEN YOU REPRESENT A COMPANY

OFFERING

ATTRACTIVE BENEFITS & FAVOURABLE CONDITIONS

AND HAS

WELL KNOWN BUSINESS MEN AS DIRECTORS

APPROACH or WRITE IMMEDIATELY TO:

THE SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS

Industrial & Prudential Assc. Co., Ltd.

ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

IAPCo
Constipation, Acidity, Biliousness, Headache, Rheumatism, Inactive Liver, Kidney Disorders.
HIGHLY VALUED AS A NATURAL PLEASANT COOLING HEALTH-GIVING INVIGORATING BEVERAGE

Do you feel fit?

If you do not, and experience headaches or flatulence, take a teaspoonful of Fruitalko Saline, it prepares your system and stimulates. This Saline contains the natural salts which stimulate the liver to secrete more bile and so removes toxic bodies from the intestines and helps to purify the blood.

FRUITALKO SALINE

A TEASPOONFUL in the morning keeps you fit all day.

THE INDO-ASIAN PRODUCTS CO.,

Princess Street, BOMBAY, No. 2.

QUESTIONS ON AUDITED ACCOUNTS AND RUNNING OF MILLS WITH LOSS

Indore State-Mills Shareholders Want Explanation At General Meeting

(From A Correspondent).

INDORE, Aug. 7.

The general meeting of the shareholders of Messrs. Pannalal Nandlal Bhandari & Co., Ltd., Lessees of the State Mills, Indore was held on the 4th instant in the mill premises. The meeting was attended by nearly 20 shareholders. After the minutes of the last meeting were read and signed by the Chairman, the Report of the Directors and the Audited Accounts for the year 1933 were read before the meeting and the Chairman, Seth Kanayalal Bhandari proceeded to enquire whether the same be passed.

At this a number of shareholders put various questions regarding the accounts and the working of the Company, and demanded that they should be satisfactorily answered before the accounts were passed. The questions, as they were put to the Chairman, Mr. Kanayalal Bhandari, were taken down by him and books were sent for by him. He said he would satisfy the shareholders. However, he took up the last question about why the mills were being run, when they were not working on profits, and so long spoke on it that there was hardly any time left for answering the other questions.

At this the shareholders demanded that the meeting be adjourned to a further date. 10th day of August 1934 has thus been fixed for holding the adjourned meeting of to-day at which Mr. K. Bhandari will, as agreed by him, show the account books to the shareholders.

Seth Kanayalalji is to be congratulated for the patience with which he heard the shareholders and the readiness with which he agreed to show the books of the Company and satisfy the demands of the shareholders.

The questions raised at the above meeting are as under:—

There are some figures appearing in the Balance Sheet of Messrs. Pannalal Nandlal Bhandari & Co., Ltd., Lessees, State Mills, Indore as at 31st Deember 1933, the Agents in the interests of the public should do well to clear the following points immediately:—

1. (a) Whereas the cost of all store articles has considerably gone down, it is seen from the Balance Sheet that the same is increasing year by year as will be seen from the following tables:

1930	.....	Rs 64,492 11 7
1932	.....	„ 60,299 5 0
1931	.....	„ 47,347 6 10
1933	.....	„ 81,333 7 2

(b) The Agents should clear as to from where most of the stores requirements, foreign as well as local, are purchased and whether the firm of the Managing Agents has any connection with that.

2. What applies to Stores also applies to Coal, the increasing consumption of which year by year is open to question. The following are the figures of coal consumption:—

1930	.....	Rs. 50,019 4 0
1931	.....	„ 39,847 6 3
1932	.....	„ 47,240 0 0
1933	.....	„ 56,524 15 3

WANTED LIGHT.

3. Will the Agents throw light on the following:—(a) What interest does the mill charge on money placed with others in current accounts? (a) What interest, if any, is paid by the Mills on dues of unpaid cotton bills, and is there any particular party to whom such interest is generally required to be paid? (c) What interest is charged on the dues on the Nandlal Bhandari Mills Ltd., from year to year? (d) What interest has the mills to pay to others and in what respects, and how much is it paid? (e) What interest does the mill charge from cloth merchants and what is the amount of such interest during the last four years?

CHARITY ACCOUNT.

Regarding charities, the following points need to be cleared: (a) An expense of Rs. 2,853-14 is shown in charity account. What has been the total income and expenditure in this account? (b) What are the details of chief items of expenditure in charity account? (c) What is the total income in charity account from Cotton bills?

5. An expense of Rs. 25,298-3-3 is shown in cloth shop account. How is this amount incurred when there is a combined shop of the State Mills (leased) and the Bhandari Mills. In what proportion are the expenses divided and why is it that nothing is shown in the balance sheet of the Bhandari Mill's on this head?

ON FIGURES IN BALANCE SHEET

6. Although the salaries and wages have been cut down as pointed out by the Directors in their report for the year 1933 how is it that the figures in Balance Sheet show no reduction. Following are the figures for the last four years:

1930	.....	Rs. 2,84,969 1 6
1931	.....	„ 2,83,262 0 3
1932	.....	„ 2,90,222 4 0
1933	.....	„ 2,83,552 15 10

7. The profit and loss account shows Rs. 5,21,845-5-7 debited to cotton account, as against this the sale of cloth and yarn is shown to be Rs. 10,28,536-9-7. This latter figure should be much more if due allowance be made for the prevailing rates of cotton and cloth during the year, taking also in account the cloth as is manufactured and sold by these mills. In this connection the following points need to be cleared:

(a) What is the system of cotton-purchase?

(b) From which party chiefly the cotton is purchased?

(c) Is it a fact that forward contracts have been cancelled before due dates as the contracted rates were high and is it true that other contracts for the same delivery have been made instead at lower rates?

8. Details of Rs. 10,741-0-5 credited to miscellaneous receipts account are required.

9. Is it a fact that cloth and yarn of Bhandari Mills is dyed in State Mills and if so at what rate and what profit are the dyeing charges made.

COMMISSION.

10. Is any commission received from the Insurance Co., on the premiums? If so at what rate? How much insurance is effected in respect of buildings, machinery and stocks, and why is this point not cleared in the Directors Report.

11. There is an expense of Rs. 51,379-14-10 shown to maintenance, repairs and replacement of buildings and machinery account. This is a big item and details need to be given in regard to this.

12. Lastly, why the mills are being run when they are not working on profits?

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports And Imports

ARRIVAL.
August 11.
Tairea, Greece, Durban.
Vita, Denne, Busrah.
City of Guildford, Farguson, Liverpool.
Nizam, MacLure, Karachi.
Gazana, Hole, Moulmein.

DEPARTURES
August 12.
Tango Maru, Tokunaga, Kobe.
Goldengate, Fagerland, Rangoon.

AFRICAN MAIL REPORT

S S Tairea:—The B I S N Coy's mail steamer Tairea, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Durban with mails, a general cargo, 88 saloon and 265 deck passengers.

S S Vita:—The B I S N Coy's mail steamer Vita, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busrah, with mails, a general cargo, 16 saloon and 130 deck passengers.

S S City of Guildford:—The K N Coy's steamer City of Guildford arrived in harbour on Saturday from Liverpool with a general cargo.

S S Nizam:—The T M Coy's steamer, Nizam, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with a general cargo.

S S Gazana:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Gazana, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Moulmein, with a general cargo and rice.

S S Tango Maru:—The N Y K steamer Tango Maru, sailed yesterday for Kobe, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Goldengate:—The Scindia S N Coy's steamer Goldengate, sailed yesterday for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, August 11.
3 City of Guildford, 3236, Karachi, 14-8, K. Nixon Co.
6 Tango Maru 4238, Kobe, 11-8, N Y Kaisha.
7 Kidderpore 3263, Karachi 11-8, M M & Co.
12 Nimoda 2858, Port Said 16-8, Louis Dreyfus and Co.
16 Tairea, 3765, Durban, 22-8, M. M and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

3 Bankura, 1896, Busra, 15-8, M M and Co.
5 Sophie Marie 677, M'Coast 11-8, Merchant S N Co.
10|11 Gogra 3126, Calcutta 15-8, M M and Co.
16 Schooner Dolphin, 129, N F N F Esmail Tarmahomed and Co.

PRINCES DOCK

D E Golden Gate 2950, Rangoon 12-8, Scindia S N Co.
K Offside, Jalavihar 3381, N F N F, Scindia S N Co.
K Varela 1926, N F N F, M M and Co.
M Rupavati 320, N F N F B S N Co.
P Gracious, 1058, Bangkok, 12-8, F F Campbell and Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON.
Maloja, 16-8, P and O S N Co.
Bangalore, 17-8, P and O S N Co.
Rawalpindi, 22-8, P and O S N Co.
Mangolia, 30-8, P and O S N Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind, 30-8 P and O S N Co.

FROM PLYMOUTH.
Dalgoma 14-8, M M & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL
Castalia 15-8, G T Co.
Clan Mackay 19-8, J F Co.
C|o Baroda 20-8, K N Co.
C|o Barcelona 25-8, K N Co.
Clan Mackeller 27-8, J F Co.
Hesperics 5|8 J F Co.

FROM HAMBURG.
Sonnenfels 18|8, L Edwards Ltd.
Sturmfels 31|8, L Edwards Ltd.

FROM GENOA.
Salvir 12-8, T M Co.
Tavinta 12-8, T M Co.

FROM TRIESTE.
Conte Rosso 23-8, L T Co.

FROM NEW YORK.
President Garfield, 23|8 F F Campbell and Co.
City of Kobe, 12-8, F F Campbell and Co.

FROM KOBE.
Mayebashi Maru 15|8 N Y Kaisha.
Carthage 24|8 P & O S N Co.
Yamagata Maru 27|8, N Y Kaisha.
Ginyo Maru 30|8 N Y Kaisha.
Tokiwa Maru 1|9, N Y Kaisha.
Hakushima Maru 12|8, O S Kaisha.
Tamahoka Maru 12|8 O S Kaisha.
Pacific Maru, 24|8, O S Kaisha.

FROM AUSTRALIA.
Narkunda 18|8 P & O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN
Karanja 26-8, M M and Co.
Takliwa 8-9, M M and Co.

SAILING DATES

FOR LONDON
Narkunda 18|8 P & O S N Co.
Carthage 25|8 P & O S N Co.
Soudar N F, P & O S N Co.

FOR PORT SAID.
Nimoda N F, L Dreyfus & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA
Baroda N F, M M and Co.
Gogra N F M M and Co.

FOR BUSRAH.
Varela 16-8, M M and Co.
Bankura 15-8, M M and Co.

FOR BANGKOK.
Graciosa, 12-8, Campell and Co.

FOR JAVA.
Nizam, N F, T M and Co.

FOR JEDDAH.
Jehangir, N F T M Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES.
S S Irravadi, 10-8-34.
S S Bankura, 10-8-34.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, August 11.

S S Ranchi for Marseilles:—3 cases condiments Thos. Cook and Son.

S S City of Auckland for Philadelphia:—1920 bags myrabollum L K Joshi.

For Halifax:—350 bags mustard seed J Hasmukhlal and Co.

S S Graciosa for Philadelphia:—56 cks. goat skins D Abraham and Sons.

S S Tango Maru for Osaka:—50 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, August 11.

S S Kidderpore, agents M M and Co. from Osaka:—15 cases matting; 183 coils rope; 225 cases slates; 113 cases metal ware; 25 cases playing cards; 70 cases cycles and parts; 50 cases enamel ware; 50 cases shovel; 139 cases tin ware; 640 cases iron ware; 11 cases clocks; 34 cases aluminium circles; 1000 bags soda ash; 209 drums paint; 725 bundles brass ware; 650 bundles wire; 1078 bundles nails; 111 bundles card board boxes; 120 bundles rubber goods; 145 bundles celluloid goods; 10 bundles silk yarn; 19 bundles woollen piece goods; 125 bundles cotton yarn; 19 bundles hats; 225 cases rayon yarn; 42 cases toilet goods; 160 cases cotton piece goods; 1250 cases glass ware; 13 cases machinery.

From Kobe:—350 bags dry ginger; 203 cases woollen piece goods; 388 cases cotton and art. silk mixed shirtings; 223 cases cotton remnants; 66 cases rayon piece goods; 149 cases glass ware; 190 cases cotton and rayon mixed piece goods; 360 cases cotton piece goods; 82 cases rayon piece goods; 35 cases rubber goods, 69 cases matting; 37 cases machinery; 360 cks. chemicals; 65 cases playing cards; 1332 bags sugar; 100 cases beer; 307 cases porcelain ware; 30 cases toys; 110 cases buttons; 17 cases woollen and rayon mixed piece goods.

From Nagoya:—19 cases woollen piece goods; 83 cases clocks; 195 cases glass ware; 830 cases porcelain ware; 50 cases musical instrument.

From Moji:—1000 bags cement.

From Hongkong:—35 cases preserves; 70 cases fire crackers; 100 bags green beans; 163 coils rope; 36 rolls matting.

From Penang:—493 bags pearl tapioca; 54 bags beteinuts; 54 bags pearl sago.

From Singapore:—430 bags sago flour; 819 pcs. lumber; 34 bags nutmegs; 120 cases salmon; 30 bags betelnu's; 100 bags sogo seeds; 40 bags gum benzamin.

From Colombo:—45 cases tea.

S S Hallanger, agents Standard V. Oil Co., from Batoum:—12928 tons kerosene oil in bulk.

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET

New York, Aug. 11.

Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality) Spot	12-3/4

INDIAN COTTON.

Broach, Fully Good, (Good Staple)	5.42
Broach, Fine, (Good Staple)	5.57
Broach Superfine, (Good Staple) C. P.	5.72
Oomra, Good, (No. 1 Staple)	5.47
Oomra, Fine (No. 1 Staple)	5.62
Oomra, Choice, (No. 1 Staple)	5.77
Bengal, Good	3.57
Bengal, Fine	3.57
Bengal, Superfine	3.77
Scinde, Good	3.77
Scinde, Fine	3.87
Scinde, Superfine	3.97

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, Aug. 11.

October	13.43
December	13.58
January	13.63
March	13.74
May	13.79
July	13.86
Middling Spot	13.55

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, Aug. 11.

October	13.43
December	13.57
January	13.61
Middling Spot	13.44

NEW YORK.
New York, Aug. 11.

New York, 10-55 a.m. and New York, Noon Call was closed.

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, Aug. 11.

	Bales.
Day's receipts at all U. S. Ports	8,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	Nil.
Day's exports to the Continent	2,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, Aug. 11.

	19-10 a.m. Quotations.	To-day's Price.
August, 1934		7.08
September, 1934		7.07
October, 1934	7.04	7.05
November, 1934		7.03
December, 1934		7.03
January, 1935	7.04	7.04
February, 1935		7.04
March, 1935		7.04
April, 1935		7.03
May, 1935		7.03
June, 1935		7.02
Middling Spot		7.29

LONDON SILVER.
London, Aug. 11.

Silver:—Steady.	
Spot	21-9|16
Forward	21-7|16

LONDON GOLD.
London, Aug. 11.

Gold Bars Fine per oz. £6-18-1-1|2.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, Aug. 11.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate, unchanged.
Bank Bills 6 months market rate, unchanged.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate, unchanged.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate unchanged.
Interest Day to Day Loan, unchanged.
Interest 7 Days' market Loan, unchanged.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, Aug. 11.

T. T. London on:—	
Berlin	12.86-1|2
Amsterdam	7-43-1|4
Brussels	21.41-1|2
Madrid	36.82
Milan	58.65
Berne	15.41-1|2
Paris	76.28
Prague	121.18
T. T. London on New York, Closing Cross rate	5.09-5|8

SEEDS.
London, Aug. 11.

Linseed, LaPlata, Hull, C.I.F. ton. £11-15-0 Aug/Sept. sellers.
Linseed, Calcutta, London C.I.F. ton £12-12-6 Aug/Sept. sellers.
Linseed, Bombay, London, C.I.F. ton. £13-2-6 Aug/Sept. sellers.
Rapeseed, Totria, (Hull/Cont's) C.I.F. ton £10-11-3 Aug/Sept. sellers
Castorseed, Bombay, Hull, C.I.F. ton (No offers.
Linseed Oil naked, London, per cwt 21/1-1/2 Aug. sellers.
Linseed Oil naked, London, per cwt 21/9 Sept/Dec. sellers.

LONDON RUBBER
London, Aug. 11.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed per lb. 7-1/2 sellers.

LONDON, PRODUCE
London, Aug. 11.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, Parcels. 27/6 Aug. sellers.
Wheat, Barletta Russo, Parcels. 27/6 Aug. sellers.
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels 31/6 Aug. sellers.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET
London, Aug. 11.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard, No 25 C & F, Calcutta, August/October per lb. Unchanged
C & F Bombay, August/October per lb.
C & F Karachi, August/October per lb. Unchanged

RAW COTTON SITUATION

LOWEST AUGUST CONDITION IN U. S.

Stimulating Monetary Circulation

Bombay, Aug. 9.

Voices in the wilderness cried nine millions. Nobody listened. We, ourselves, were bulls but we did not look for a crop as low as 9,195,000. But it was so, state Messrs. Langley & Co.

The condition figure of 60.4 appears to be the lowest ever recorded for August. We have been through the records back to 1870 and can find nothing under 64.7. And that in 1921 when the final crop was 7,953,641 bales.

Texas and Arkansas appear to be the really bad spots. And the weather since August 1st has been unfavourable.

There are the makings of a crop disaster if conditions are really as serious as 60.4 would seem to indicate.

CRAZY IDEA.

Well, as we have remarked before, it was always a crazy idea to attempt to increase purchasing power by voluntarily reducing the world's supply of natural wealth. It now looks as if nature is about to take a hand in demonstrating that fact. That, of course, does not mean that this modernism in economics cannot, as a temporary measure, be justified. But, for the consolidation of the progress towards recovery already made, official action should now be along different lines. And in that connection Washington, Wall Street and an interested outside world await Mr. Roosevelt's return from his tour.

There is an alarming lull in American domestic activity. Cloth sales are below even the restricted output and mills are considering an extension of the present curtailment to include September.

THE DROUGHT.

These facts are not entirely unconnected with devastations by drought. Crops cannot be destroyed without destroying not only the wherewithal to buy but also the desire to buy.

The President is at present personally touring the drought areas. The facts we enumerate will not be lost on him. And, as the world's most courageous economic conjurer, it is hoped that, on his return to Washington, he will produce from his magic hat a rabbit that is white but not too woolly.

TALK OF INFLATION.

Naturally, at such a time, there is renewed talk of inflation. Inflationists are the dope fiends of economics. As the effect of the last "shot" wears off they crave for more. But just as dope eventually weakens the physical frame so inflation disrupts the economic frame. Inflationists, we must reiterate, cannot inflate for ever.

Rather we think any action the President will take will be along the lines of J. M. Keynes's well-known and really rather obvious plan of stimulating monetary circulation. The low interest rates of recent years provide all the evidence necessary regarding the plentitude of money. But its circulation is sluggish. The President will endeavour to speed it up. The Government will spend and lend.

And cotton textiles will benefit.

Raw cotton now has merits of its own. We do not thinb even the present is yet in the price—much less the future, if deterioration continues.

We recommend purchases, particularly on any recessions which might occur.

Bombay had the usual prebureau markets, trading being two sided with Broach April/May mainly around 228. Faith in the lower American estimates appeared to be failing as the bureau time approached but the figure itself immediately galvanised the market into violent activity. On the rise considerable selling developed from profit-taking against options at lower rates but the market held firm.

SOUND POSITION.

The technical position of the local market is sound. Principal option eaters we suspect are short rather than long. An attempt will be made to restrain the market but whether that can be successful depends, inevitably, on New York.

As is usual during the week preceding the issue of the first American crop estimate, export enquiry tailed off. Moderate sales of staple styles have, however, been made to Europe while Japan has been in the market for Khandeish and Bengals. China is quiet, conditions being still far from settled while the increased import duty on cotton is not very helpful.

Weather reports continue to be favourable, widespread rains being recorded over the Oomra, Broach, Surat and Gujarat districts. The crop outlook is satisfactory but we would like to see just a little more sunshine in the intervals between rains. Cotton is essentially a sun crop. Grey skies retard growth and make for a sappy plant.

On a widening parity we look for an expanding export demand for Indian cotton and advise purchases.

LONDON BULLION MARKET

Gold Above Dollars Parity

LONDON, Juy 25.

We have received the following weekly bullion report from Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co.:—

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £191,579,997 on the 18th instant, as compared with £191,523,825 on the previous Wednesday.

Business in the open market has been on a moderate scale, the amount disposed of during the week being about £2,000,000. There has been no special feature and prices have ruled at, or slightly above dollar parity.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold registered from mid-day on the 16th instant to mid-day on the 23rd instant:—

IMPORTS.

Belgium	£39,378
France	27,973
Switzerland	34,622
Iraq	17,098
British South Africa	1,189,844
British India	994,119
British Malaya	13,125
Australia	227,449
New Zealand	23,500
Tanganyika Territory	8,490
Other countries	14,797
	£2,590,395

EXPORTS.

Netherlands	£15,000
France	16,811
Belgium	451,001
Switzerland	13,060
Poland	2,500
U. S. A.	2,721,460
	£3,219,832

The s.s. "Mooltan" which sailed from Bombay on the 21st instant carries gold to the value of about £685,000, of which £534,000 is consigned to London and £131,000 to New York.

The Transvaal gold output for June 1934 amounted to 868,129 fine ounces as compared with 898,418 fine ounces for May 1934 and 918,633 fine ounces for May 1933.

SILVER.

The market continued to show an easier tendency, due largely to a lack of support. China has sold and there has been some liquidation of bull contracts, but buyers have shown hesitation in making fresh commitments. There was more resistance at the lower level where China was more inclined to buy and there was also a demand from the Indian Bazaars, the latter being fairly consistent buyers.

Although the decline in rates attracted a little enquiry from New York, this quarter has shown little interest and the market has generally been quiet, the tone at the moment appearing rather dull.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of silver registered from mid-day on the 16th instant to mid-day on the 23rd instant:—

IMPORTS.

Soviet Union (Russia)	£24,220
U. S. A.	12,540
British India	14,900
Australia	8,786
Canada	9,232
New Zealand	2,601
Other countries	273
	£72,552

EXPORTS.

British India	£3,190
*New Zealand	15,522
*Channel Islands	1 000
Other Countries	1,939
	£21 651

*Coin at face value.

The highest rate of exchange on New York recorded during the period from the 19th instant to the 25th instant was Dol. 5.04.3|4 and the lowest Dol 5.03.3|4.

INDIAN CURRENCY RETURNS.

The stocks in Shanghai on the 21st instant consisted of about 109,400,000 ounces in sycee, 371,000,000 dollars and 30,400,000 ounces in bar silver as compared with about 112,400,000 ounces in sycee, 374,000,000 dollars and 30,800,000 ounces in bar silver on the 14th instant.

BRITAIN'S OVERSEAS TRADE

More Cotton From India

TEXTILE EXPORTS DECLINE

Substantial Gain In Iron And Steel

For what is usually one of the quietest months of the year in overseas trade, June makes a very creditable showing. The total of imports, at £61,172,638, is little more than £550,000 down compared with May, which had the same number of working days. That, however, is only half the tale, for retained imports of raw materials have actually topped the May total by over £600,000. One single category, imports of softwoods, largely accounts for the increase, and though an increase is to be expected at this season, this is the heaviest for many years. Arrivals from the Soviet Union alone came to 274,469 loads, while in June, 1933, before the conclusion of the trade agreement, the total was no more than 11,652 loads. Finland and Sweden also share substantially in the increase over May, but from these two countries imports are on a slightly smaller scale than last June. Cotton and wool imports reveal the usual decline, and iron and non-ferrous metal ore and scrap are also down, but the timber total, along with substantially increased arrivals of rubber, easily counterbalances these. In the manufactured imports group—down on the month by £457,000, but up by £2,213,000 compared with twelve months ago—non-ferrous metals show up in a different light; imports have greatly increased over May, the total value being £2,285,009 against £1,506,109. Aluminium from Canada, copper from Northern Rhodesia and Chile, and tin from British Malaya and foreign countries show the most substantial increases. In export trade, the total value of which was £36,435,687, the decline on the month was £1,110,000, of which £640,000 is attributable to exports of United Kingdom goods and £470,000 to re-exports. Re-exports show a decline compared with last June, but British exports the satisfactory improvement of £3,650,000, all but three of the classes of manufactured goods gaining ground. Cotton piece-goods, for the first time this year, show an increase—a small increase—over the corresponding month of 1933. Exports of machinery and of iron and steel manufactures continue to improve, though non-ferrous metal manufactures have fallen away and are below those of a year ago.

THE HALF-YEAR'S TRADE.

Considered as a whole, the month's figures round off in encouraging fashion the first half of the trading year, and an examination of the six months' figures alongside those of a year ago is a pleasant enough task. In the past six months we have bought raw materials to the tune of £108,474,199, the highest figure for this period since 1930, and almost £24,760,000 more than in January to June last year. Every important category, except oilseeds, shows an increase—timber the impressive one of over £6,050,000, of which £1,465,000 is Canada's share, £1,502,000 the Soviet Union's, £498,000 Sweden's £761,000 Poland's and £508,000 that of the United States; only two small suppliers, Australia and Germany, have lost ground. A notable development is the increase of imports of cotton from India, valued at £2,236,000, against £1,068,000 in the first half of 1933. Egyptian cotton is valued at £900,000 more, but American, in spite of the rise of prices, is £700,000 down. Another striking change is in the oilseed group, where imports from India are up from £1,137,334 to £2,847,947, while British West Africa, Argentina, and the Soviet Union have each dropped between £400,000 and £500,000 worth of the trade. In the manufactured goods section imports are up on the six months by £13,675,000, and here are to be noted heavy increases in iron and steel imports from Belgium and Germany, and machinery and motor car imports from the United States. On the export side the gain in manufactures over a year ago is £10,753,000, in a total of £145,696,000. Two classes, coke and cotton, show decreases, cotton the unwelcome one of £1,321,000. Iron and steel exports are, however, better by £1,944,000, with substantial gains, among Empire markets, in India, South Africa, Canada, New Zealand, and the West Indies, and also in the Soviet Union, which records by far the largest increase among foreign countries and has also taken considerably increased quantities of non-ferrous metal manufactures. In machinery exports, however, Russia's position is reversed, for her purchases have fallen from £1,425,000 to £361,000. There are also smaller declines in exports to India, Denmark, and Argentina, but on the whole machinery makers may be, if not content, at least greatly encouraged by the showing of the majority of their markets. Not so the cotton trade, for cotton is still among the laggards. Yarn and printed piece-goods exports made some progress, but trade in every other class of piece-goods contracted shipments to some of the Empire markets declining, though Canada and South Africa were better customers (Canada has been an excellent customer also of the wool textile trades). Finally, the abandonment of Prohibition in the United States has given a robust appearance to the food, drink, and tobacco total up by £1,750,000, and all because of the export of "spirits, home made" to the United States to the value of £1,946,000, against the insignificant £3,188 of a year ago.—"M. G. Commercial."

CAWNPORE SUGAR QUOTATIONS

CAWNPORE, August 8.

Ryam No. 1 Rs. 9-1-6; No. 2 Rs. 8-8-6
Champaran No. 1 Rs. 8-12; Crushed Rs. 9-2.
Samastipur No. 1 Rs. 8-11; Crushed Rs. 9-2.
Chanpatiya No. 1 Rs. 8-9-3.
Narkatiya No. 1 Rs. 8-8
Marhowrah No. 1 Rs. 5-15-6.
Pachrukhi No. 1 Rs. 8-12.
Pertabpur No. 1 Rs. 8-12; Crushed Rs. 9|2.
New Savan No. 1 Rs. 8-10-6 No. 2 Rs. 8-7.
Gaureepur No. 1 Rs. 8-10
Sariyan No. 1 Rs. 9-2.
Ghughly No. 1 Rs. 8-12; No. 2 Rs. 8-5, Crushed Rs. 8-8.
Pharenda No. 1 Rs. 8-10.
Basti No. 1 Rs. 9-2; crushed Rs. 8-13.
Ramkhetan No. 1 Rs. 8-12; No. 2 Rs. 8-8.
Luxmigunj No. 1 Rs. 8-11; No. 2 Rs. 8-5-6.
Padrauna No. 1 Rs. 8-10; No. 2 Rs. 8-4.
Diamond No. 1 Rs. 8-11-6.
Nawabgunj Crushed Rs. 8-12.
Bhatni No. 1 Rs. 8-12; No. 2 Rs. 8-5-6.
Savna (Indian) No. 1 Rs. 8-10; No. 2 Rs. 8-4-0.
Khadda No. 1 Rs. 8-8; No. 2 Rs. 8-3.
Captainganj No. 1 Rs. 8-11; No. 2 Rs. 8-8-6.
Hathua No. 1 Rs. 8-10.
Harkwa No. 1 Rs. 8-12.
Behta No. 1 Rs. 9.
Rhotas No. 1 Rs. 9.

GUR PRODUCE
Cawnpore Crushed Rs. 9.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank, as on the 3rd August 1934:—

LIABILITIES.

Subscribed Capital	11,25,00,000
Capital Paid up	5,62,50,000
Reserve	5,27,50,000
Public Deposits	7,35,28,000
Other Deposits	75,55,52,000
Sundries	1,01,87,000
Rupee	94,82,67,000

ASSETS.

Government Securities	34,31,15,000
Ways and Means Advances to the Government of India	12,50,00,000
Loans	2,06,56,000
Cash Credits	15,00,50,000
Inland bills discounted and purchased	1,99,37,000
Foreign bills discounted and purchased	29,59,000
Dead Stock	2,49,87,000
Sundries	25,91,000
Balances with other Banks	7,49,000
	69,00,44,000
Cash	25,82,23,000
Rupees	94,82,67,000

The above balance sheet includes.—

Deposits in London	£902,800
Advances and Investments in London	£1,579,200
Cash and balances at other Banks in London	£ 58,400

Percentage 30.76
Banks Rate 3 1|2 per cent.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 11.

Sakellaridis July, 1934	...
October 1934	8.55
November, 1934	8.58
December, 1934	8.63
January 1935	8.67
March, 1935	8.72
May, 1935	8.77
F.G.F. Spot	8.83

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

JUPITER GENERAL
Insurance Co., Ltd. has its Head Office in Fort. Bombay.
J11

REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY MONDAY AUGUST 13, 1934

JUPITER GENERAL
has branches and agencies in principal towns in India.
J12

Fighting W. P. In Councils

Why Congress Contests Assembly Elections

Mrs. Lakshmipathi Explains Change In Congress Policy

MADRAS, (By Mail).

With a view to explain to the public the decision of the Congress to contest the Assembly elections and to appeal to the electorates to vote for the candidates set up by the Congress Parliamentary Board, a public meeting was held last night at Gandhi Vanam, Choolai. There was a large gathering. Mrs. Rukmani Lakshmipathi presided

CHANGE IN CONGRESS POLICY

Mrs. Lakshmipathi explained the object of the meeting and said that the Working Committee of the Congress has decided to contest the ensuing Assembly elections. They might ask "Why should the Congress contest the elections now when its policy was non-co-operation and boycott of councils in the last few years?" In answering this question, she pointed out that though the Congress launched the civil disobedience movement, it had to suspend it at present and to fight the Government from within the Councils The object of the Congress was to express its opinion against the White Paper and this was indicated in the Congress manifesto. The White Paper did not confer any responsibility and there were many safeguards.

Referring to the Communal Award, she said that if it was accepted it would only divide the councils into communal blocks. It was only to form a constituent Assembly and solve the communal and constitutional problems that the Congress was striving for. Several repressive laws were passed in recent years and it was only the day before that the Criminal Law Amendment Act was carried by the Assembly. It was only to put an end to the passing of such laws that they were entering the legislatures. The Congress would also carry out a constructive programme within the Assembly. She appealed to them to vote for Mr. S. Satyamurty who was chosen by the Congress Parliamentary Board as a candidate for the City Constituency.

SPIRIT OF TRUTHFULNESS

Sjt. C. Rajagopalachariar then addressed the gathering. He said that they must first of all understand that they should get Swaraj, having as their example, the other nations of the world who were enjoying freedom. The Congress stood to win the freedom of the country and if they wanted to support the Congress, they must make sacrifices. It was to preach the spirit of sacrifice, that the Civil Disobedience movement was started. It was also for the same reason that Gandhiji decided to fast for a week to make amends for an unfortunate incident that took place in his Harijan tour when one of the Sanatanists was attacked by a Congressman. Gandhiji, he said, was observing the second day of the fast and they should all pray God that Mahatmaji might successfully get over the ordeal and that he might be spared to them. They must also cultivate the spirit of truthfulness if they wanted to win Swaraj.

VOTING SACRIFICE.

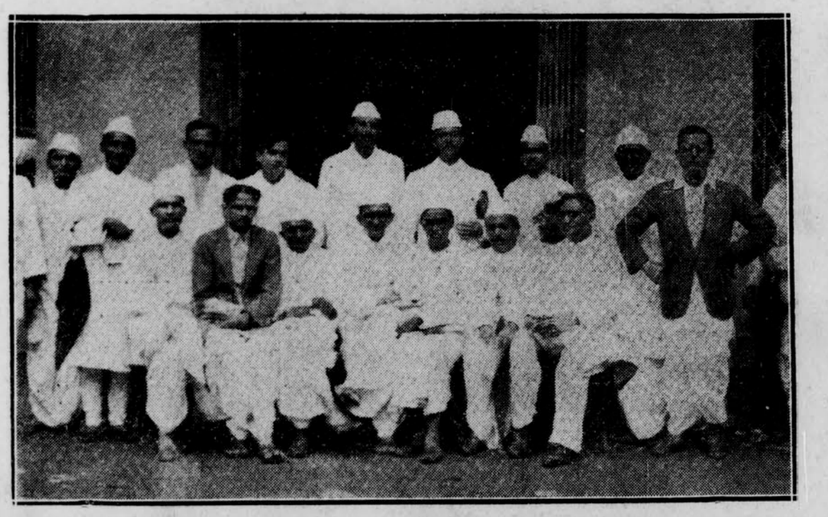
Continuing, Mr. Achariar referred to the forthcoming elections to the Assembly and said that an opportunity was given to them to show their love and sympathy for the Congress by recording their votes in favour of the Congress. In the elections, what they had to bear in mind was that by recording their votes in favour of the Congress they were voting only for the Congress and not for the individuals. If they wanted to prove that the country was behind the Congress, the best method was to cast their votes in favour of the Congress irrespective of the candidates. They must not be under the impression that they were not making any sacrifices by casting their votes. A lot of sacrifice was involved even in exercising their franchise.

SATYAMURTI AS CANDIDATE.

Concluding, he said that they need not be afraid of the conduct of the candidates that were returned to the Assembly by the Congress, because the moment they ceased to obey the Congress mandates, they would be asked to resign their membership. Therefore, the Congress stood as a guarantee for the electorates. They all knew that Mr. Satyamurty had been selected to represent the city constituency and he had no doubt that they would support him. But there was some feeling among the public that he had voted for an European Mr. Laddenn in the last Mayoral elections. Mr. Satyamurty's explanation was that as there was a convention, by which communal rotation was observed, he had to do so. The speaker hoped that in a great issue in which the country's interest was involved, such small differences would not find a place. He appealed to them to vote for Mr. Satyamurty and return him to the Assembly in a large majority.

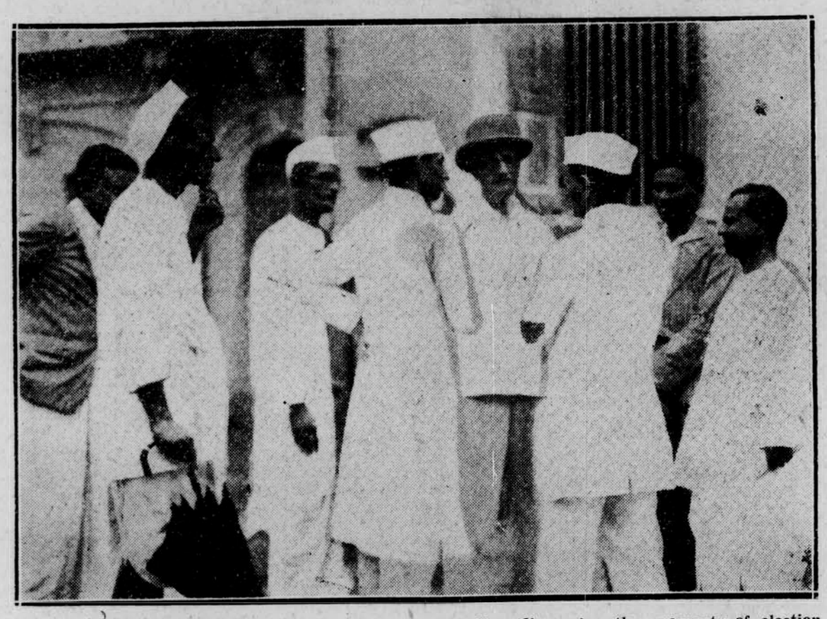
Mr. Satyamurty, next speaking, said that the Congress was working for the country's economic and political freedom and it was but right that they should support such a party. He referred to the defects in the White Paper constitution and said that the formation of a constituent Assembly was the only solution and the Congress was trying to make it a reality. In conclusion, he appealed to them to support his candidature.—United Press.

Lively Scenes At Polling Booths



A group of "C" Ward candidates.

There were lively scenes and brisk polling in all wards of the city for the B. F. C. C. elections. Picture shows the electorate in action at the Congress House on Sunday morning.



Sjts. Nariman, Horniman, Brelvi, Mabeswari and Maitra, discussing the prospects of election at the "F" Ward Polling Booth.

Why Congress Wants Constituent Assembly

MOULANA AZAD EXPLAINS IMPLICATIONS OF WHITE PAPER RESOLUTION

CALCUTTA, (By Mail).

Interviewed by a Press representative Moulana Abul Kalam Azad Acting President of the Congress Parliamentary Board and a member of the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress explained the following points which lacked precision:—

(a) What would be the policy of governing the Congress Party's contemplated rejection of the White Paper and (b) what would be the procedure for such rejection.

Answering the first point, Maulana declared: "In my opinion the view which the Working Committee took was that the Congress members of the Assembly were pledged to vote for the complete rejection of the White Paper proposals without any reservations whatsoever, the objective of the Congress being the immediate convening of a Constituent Assembly selected on a popular franchise to settle India's Constitution as foreshadowed in the resolution of the Working Committee. To get the White Paper rejected, the Hindu, Muslim and Sikh and other members must work together; and if they honestly work for this end, I have no doubt in my mind that the White Paper Constitution will be rejected. To get all the communities work together, the Congress must be in a position to represent the views of all communities and not merely of one or two. If, however, the attempt for the rejection of the White Paper is being made with certain mental reservations and if the Congress candidates are not serious in their proposal to reject the White Paper, all I can say is that the Congress need not have taken any part in connection with the forthcoming Assembly elections.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad then answered the second point as follows:—

The proposal for rejection may be brought forward in the Assembly either as a substantive proposition or as an amendment which may be tabled with either by Government or by any other party accepting wholly or in Parts the White Paper Constitution?"

"Do you think that the creation of a Constituent Assembly is a practical proposition at the present stage?" was the next question.

NO GIFT FROM OUTSIDERS.

"The Congress, pledged as it is to an ideal of independence", declared the President, "cannot accept nor can the country accept the Constitution drawn up by outsiders and presented to us as a gift from another nation. The only Constitution which India could accept is what she could herself produce. India's rejection of the White Paper with all its implications and the creation of a Constituent Assembly to draw up a Constitution and find out a solution for the communal problems, are in my humble judgment, natural and logical corrollaries and are part and parcel of the same proposition."—United Press.

WHY THIS DELIGHT IN SPLIT?

Mr. Sri Prakash On "Typical Hindu Mentality"

BENARES, (By Mail).

Mr. Sri Prakash in a press interview said, "I am pained to read in the papers that Pandit Malaviya is receiving congratulatory messages of rapturous delight from all sides at the split in our ranks. This is typical of the Hindu mentality which sorrows when there is union and delights when there is disunion. This is the exact opposite of the Muslim mentality which feels grieved when there is any difference in their ranks and expresses gladness when the ranks are closed.

Perhaps we Hindus generally and those who are fighting for so-called Hindu rights particularly can learn a much needed lesson from this phenomenon."—A.P.

CIVILIAN WARNS GUARDIANS

"Communistic Tendency In Terrorist Propaganda"

NARAYNAGANJ, (Decca) Aug. 11.

Strict control by guardians over boys, greater interest in boys doings out of school by parents combined with moral teaching providing boys with more moral outlets for adventurous and creative impulses were ways how the terrorist propaganda should be combated, said Mr. G. M. Ratcliffe, I.C.S., S.D.O. in the course of a lecture to students and guardians.

Unless propagation of such teaching was checked, he said it would not only be a menace to the existing regime but would as was clearly seen from the recent attacks on Mr. Gandhi, react on any future Government. Being communistic in tendency, it aimed at the complete destruction of the present social fabric prior to the Establishment of a communistic regime.—A.P.

SANATANISTS FOR ASSEMBLY

U. P. Election Board Formed

(From A Correspondent).

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 11.

A representative of the All-India Sanatanist Election Board, Mr. Brijlal Tribhuwandas Kamdar of Cawnpore, convened a meeting on the 10th Aug. at the residence of Mahamahopadhya, Dr. Ganganath Jha, ex-Vice Chancellor of the Allahabad University. Under Dr. Jha's presidentship the U.P. Sanatani Election Board was formed. The Office-bearers and 21 members were elected.

Dr. ANSARI & SAMUEL HOARE

A "Morning Post" Story

(From Our Correspondent).

LONDON, Aug. 4.

(By Air Mail).

The Bombay correspondent of the "Morning Post" cabled over ten weeks ago that Dr. Ansari was proceeding to London at the request of Lord Willingdon and Sir Samuel Hoare. That, of course, is not true because Dr. Ansari was merely accompanying the Nawab of Bhopal as his medical adviser. However, following that report the "Daily Mail" and the "Morning Post" have been frequently reminding the Die-hard school that Dr. Ansari is here to negotiate on behalf of the Congress and that he has accepted the White Paper proposals on the understanding that the Government will whittle down the safeguards. I am now not surprised at the story going back to India. As far as my information goes Dr. Ansari, who is at present in Cambridge, has not even met Lord Willingdon in London, much less Sir Samuel Hoare.

INDIA'S TRADE

Decreases By 174 Lakhs

CALCUTTA, August 11.

According to the trade returns of British India for June just published and measured by statistics of merchandise and treasure, the total visible balance of trade in June, 1934 was 816 lakhs of rupees in favour of India as compared with 990 lakhs of rupees in June, 1933.

The share of the United Kingdom in imports fell from 41 per cent in June 1933 to 38 per cent. in June 1934, while in exports it rose from 24 per cent. to 25 per cent.—United Press.

SEVA SINGH ON HUNGER-STRIKE

Praja Mandal's Petition To Govt. Agent

SIMLA, Aug. 11

S. Hari Singh, President, Praja Mandal and S. Kartar Singh Nangal have submitted a petition to A.G.G. regarding the hunger-strike of S. Seva Singh of Thekeri Wals, who is undergoing seven years' imprisonment in Patiala jail having been convicted under section 124-A.

They have also represented other grievances of the subjects of Patiala State in their memorial.—United Press.

"NO FEAR OF HIS BEING MISSING"

NEW DELHI, Aug. 10.

There is no cause for anxiety regarding Mr. R. N. Chawla, the Indian airman on a round-the-world flight. There is no fear of his being missing. If anything untoward has happened we must have been informed."

This was the purport of telephone conversations Mr. R. E. Grant Govan had with the Director of Civil Aviation at Simla yesterday and to-day.

The Director of Civil Aviation stated that under the international rules, when a pilot left an aerodrome those in charge of the aerodrome should send a wireless message to the next aerodrome about his departure and in case the pilot did not reach the next aerodrome the latter must inform the previous aerodrome about it. Consequently if Mr. Chawla was missing the information must have come to India. The Director also said that wireless messages had been sent to all aerodromes concerned about the whereabouts of Mr. Chawla.—A.P

GANGES IS STILL RISING

No Fear Of Serious Floods

HAPUR (By Mail)

A report from Garhmukhteshwar states that the Ganges is still rising. There is, however, reported to be no fear of serious floods on this account at present.—A. P.

ANOTHER FAST UNTO DEATH

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 12.

A Jamnagar message says that the Arya Samajist, Pandit Ramchandra Sharma, has started a fast unto death in the Arya Samaj Mandir at Jamnagar as a protest against the order of the Mangrol Durbar in connection with cow slaughter.

It is now over a week since he commenced the fast.—A. P.

Edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI and Printed and Published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Co., Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.